FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS OPEN SESSION IN BUDAPEST

Gromyko, Others Arrive

LD132115 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states are in Budapest. They are to begin their committee session tomorrow.

The Soviet foreign minister arrived in the late afternoon. Andrey Gromyko was received at Ferihegy Airport by his Hungarian colleague Frigyes Puja and Imre Gyori, secretary of the party Central Committee.

Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov and GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived earlier. Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei have been in Hungary since this morning.

CSSR's Chnoupek Leaves For Session

LD130950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, left Prague for Budapest today to attend a meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states. At Ruzyne Airport Chnoupek was seen off by Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the ministry.

Romania's Andrei Arrives

LD131208 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] The Romanian and Czechoslovak foreign ministers have arrived in Budapest. Stefan Andrei and Bohuslav Chnoupek were welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. The meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee will open in our capital tomorrow.

GDR's Fischer Arrives

LD131820 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 13 May (MTI)--Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic arrived with his suite Sunday afternoon in Budapest.

Bulgaria's Mladenov Arrives

AU131800 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Text] On 13 May Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Budapest to take part in the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries.

At the Budapest airport he was greeted by Frigyes Puja, Hungary's minister of foreign affairs.

Meeting Opens

LD140952 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] The session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee has opened in Budapest in the Deputies Hall of the National Assembly. Present at the session are Mladenov, Bulgarian; Chnoupek, Czechoslovak; Wojtaszek, Polish; Frigyes Puja, Hungarian; Fischer, GDR; Andrei, Romanian; and Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister.

KULIKOV ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST FOR MILITARY EXERCISE

LD121446 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Marshal Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, and Army General Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, have arrived in Budapest. They will take part in military exercises to be held by the member states of the Warsaw Pact in Hungary. The visitors were welcomed by Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, and by the members of the Military Council of the ministry.

The troops and their staff officers designated for the exercises called "Shield 79" have also arrived in Hungary. Officers and soldiers of the People's Armies of Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Czechoslovakia and of the Soviet Army will take part in the exercises. Preparations have begun for carrying out the proposed tasks.

Press Comment on Exercise

LD132105 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Budapest, May 13 (MTI)--On the occasion of the forthcoming two important international events, the "Shield '79" military exercises of the Warsaw Treaty armed forces and the Foreign Ministerial Conference of the Warsaw Treaty member states, the Sunday issue of the central Hungarian newspapers carry front-page commentaries on the activity, role and importance of the Warsaw Treaty organization in the development of the international situation.

In its editorial headlined "Treaty for Peace" the Sunday issue of the HSWR's central daily NEPSZABADSAG underlines:

"Serving the interests of the whole of mankind the Warsaw Treaty has greatly contributed to frustrating the intention of imperialism, that it could not touch off a new world war, and the Warsaw Treaty had a part also in achieving that the international power relations have changed in Europe and also beyond Europe's borders. It has been proved about its military strength that this is not simply a mechanical summing up of the relating force of the member states, but the firm consciousness, patriotic feelings, internationalism and firm belief in the justness of the cause by the soldiers play in appreciable role. [as received] The arm systems, the training-preparation and the theory of fighting a struggle are all based on a coordinated and united military science, technique of war. The joint military exercises held so far--like the Shield of '79 which is to be held in the current month in Hungary's territory--strengthen the brotherhood-in-arms and the spirit of cooperation, and they contribute to an effective defence by the armed forces of the calm, well-balanced and peaceful creative work in the community of the countries."

Then the Budapest newspaper notes that the Warsaw Treaty is not a mere defence organization but is a forum of the effective foreign political cooperation between the socialist countries. A good example for this is provided by the documents accepted at the sessions of the political consultative body in recent years and by the efforts made in the spirit of them which had a great part in the unfolding of the process of detente on our continent.

Also the proposals worked out in the latest session in November 1978 of the political consultative body reflect that the socialist countries continue to consider the nuclear war and the spreading of atomic weapons as the main danger threatening mankind. The document issued on that session termed it as of immense importance that the SALT talks be concluded with success. So, it is understandable that we are now feeling justified satisfaction at the fact that after a long wrangling at these negotiations an accord in principle has finally been reached about the new agreement and therefore it is possible to sign it at a summit meeting next month.

"Also the Hungarian public is paying great tribute--the commentary in the HWSP's central newspaper goes on--how consistently, patiently and in the spirit of the best traditions of the Leninist peace policy the Soviet diplomacy has been struggling for concluding this agreement and it hears with satisfaction that finally the American leadership has taken a stand on this issue in a constructive manner. What is needed now is that the agreement can come into force and in this respect the responsibility of the leading circles of the USA--of its administration and legislation--is very big. We can only agree with President Carter that if the American legislation hindered the ratification, the world's peoples could by no means regard the United States to be a peace-loving state."

Also the meetings of the foreign ministers which provide opportunity for reviewing the international situation and outlining the joint tasks mean an essential and operative working forum of the regular foreign political activities of the Warsaw Treaty countries. Also the conference of the Foeign Ministers' Committee to be started in Hungary will be such a forum and it is for sure that this occasion will not be left unexploited... Our country, as a committed member of the Warsaw Treaty, has also so far been working for peace and security and everybody may be certain that this will be so in future, too," emphasized in conclusion the editorial in NEPSZABADSAG.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES PACT ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD102315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of National Defense, organized tonight in Cerninsky Palace in Prague a festive meeting on the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the foundation of the Warsaw Pact. He delivered an address in which he recalled the political and military situation in the world of 1955 when the Warsaw Pact was founded, and he stressed that the decisive role in establishing and strengthening it in the spirit of socialist internationalism was played by the Soviet Union and its army, which is equipped with the most modern combat technology and the greatest combat experience.

Col Gen Dmitriy Litovtsev, senior representative of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Czechoslovak People's Army, stated that the high combat readiness, and political and moral awareness of the members of the Warsaw Pact states, and its modern armory and technology, are making it possible to solve the most complex military questions and to repel successfully the attacks of any aggressor. The festive meeting was addressed also by Vladimir Matskevich, ambassador of the USSR, who praised the endeavor of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries to preserve and strengthen peace in the world, and he wished the representatives of the armies of the Warsaw Pact many successes in the raising of their combat political readiness.

The meeting was greeted also by Eugen Turzo, departmental head of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by other comrades.

PRAGUE REPORTS U.S. LEADERS URGE SENATE TO RATIFY SALT PACT

LD131100 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0530 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has warned the Senate about the consequences that would ensue should the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms be rejected. He told a press conference that a rejection of the treaty in the Senate would have extremely serious consequences both for the United States and for world peace. Walter Mondale, the vice president, has also spoken in favor of the ratification of the treaty. He said that the provisions of the treaty correspond to the interests of U.S. security and are of immense importance for curbing the growing arsenal of nuclear weapons. Harold Brown, U.S. secretary for defense, has also appealed to the Senate to approve the treaty. He said that the ratification of the treaty would save the United States up to $30 billion in the next decade, which the country would otherwise have to spend on armaments.

PRAGUE CALLS SALT-II IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENT'

LD112014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] After 6 and 1/2 years of complicated and difficult talks the USSR and United States have thus come to an agreement in principle on the text of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which has been imprinted on the consciousness of the world as the abbreviation, SALT.

The text of the document, which, according to the latest news comprises some 100 pages, as well as contentious questions have been discussed not only by specialists at regular meetings in Geneva and by the foreign ministers of both countries but, in the final stage, also by Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador to the United States Dobrynin.

From last summer to yesterday the two politicians met 27 times, which is in a way a diplomatic record. You might, perhaps, ask the question why double the time was needed to achieve an agreement in principle than for the signing of the first Soviet-American agreement? Why will James Carter be already the third U.S. President, after Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, with whom Leonid Brezhnev will discuss the issue?

The negotiations between the USSR and the United States on such a delicate question as, no doubt, the limitation of strategic offensive arms, naturally have many aspects. Most important, however, is the principle of equal security and equality. It took the American side 6 and 1/2 years to understand that in these discussions it will not be able to gain one-sided advantages, that the security of the United States cannot be insured at the cost of the security of the USSR.

Only after American diplomacy had realized that it is not possible to negotiate with the USSR from a position of strength, that political blackmail is bound to fail, that there is no point in linking the agreement with the fulfillment of unacceptable political conditions which have nothing in common with and, furthermore, constitute an interference in the internal affairs of the USSR, only then did a fundamental turn take place in the negotiations. And success was not long in coming.

The news which has just been announced on the meeting of the highest representatives of the two countries, the USSR and the United States, Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, is its most eloquent proof.

The importance of the agreement for the future of the policy of detente and for generally improving relations between East and West can, at this moment, perhaps not be fully appreciated. The future treaty will create conditions for reducing and restricting nuclear rearmament, not only in quantity but also in quality. For the first time in history the point will be the destruction of nuclear weapons.

The meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna has, however, a much greater importance. Its point will be not only the signing of the treaty but it should also be the start of a new stage in relations between the two countries. It will be the starting point for further negotiations--SALT III--which should also deal with Europe and would, no doubt, create excellent conditions also for a successful course of the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and armed forces in central Europe.

For all these reasons the second Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, which will be signed in Vienna, is an important political document. It is a document which is to be welcomed by every realistically thinking person and in which all nations, irrespective of their social system, have an interest.

PRAGUE SAYS CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT MAY MARK 'SIGNIFICANT PHASE'

LD132244 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] The entire progressive public of the world has welcomed the announcement of the Vienna summit between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, for this meeting could be the beginning of a significant phase in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Here is what commentator Bohumil Horak has to say about it:

The June summit in the Austrian capital will be the eighth meeting between the top leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States but, on the other hand, it will be the first personal meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter. This is the second occasion on which Vienna has been the venue of a Soviet-American meeting, the last meeting having taken place 18 years ago.

As soon as the summit was announced a number of political observers and commentators began discussing its possible content. The central point on the agenda, according to the announcement, is signing the second Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive arms. The two statesmen should, however, also talk about a number of current, bilateral and worldwide problems at Vienna. There are certain indications that the Vienna meeting might be the beginning of regular annual Soviet-American summits.

It is worth recalling that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have done the most to see that the agreement is signed. Although the Soviet Union acted during the negotiations in the interest of its own security and the security of the entire socialist community, which is logical, it adopted a realistic standpoint. It developed a principle without which no significant agreement on the subject of disarmament can be concluded in the world today, namely the principle of equal security and equal rights.

If the American side had adopted the same attitude from the very start, the SALT agreement might have been signed long ago, even though President Carter stressed in the White House this week that a rejection of the agreement by the American Senate would be a killing blow against world peace. Yet there are still a number of people in the United States who would prefer not to sign the SALT agreement.

They argue that it does not guarantee the security of the United States and gives advantages to the Soviet Union. These people also like to magnify the American compromises and concessions, while either hushing up or casting doubt on the concessions and compromises made by the Soviet Union.

It is quite clear that the SALT agreement could never have been reached any other way than by sensible compromise. It is thus amazing that some American senators are, for instance, demanding the right to send spy planes over the territory of the Soviet Union and, should the Soviet Union not adapt to the so-called new situation, say they would boycott the monitoring process on how the SALT agreement is adhered to. People with these views will certainly not give up their struggle even when the agreement is signed and will try to block its ratification by the U.S. Senate. Their anti-Sovietism is so blinding that members of the Carter administration are steadily disassociating themselves from them, as are a number of senators who certainly could not be suspected of sympathies toward communism, let alone the American public at large.

The rank and file American, just like the overwhelming majority of people elsewhere in the world, knows that an approximate strategic equilibrium exists between the Soviet Union and the United States, so that the only possible and realistic strategy, therefore, is equal security for both sides.

It is precisely upon this basis that the SALT agreement has been worked out. That is why its forthcoming signing and the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter are events of extraordinary importance.

RUDE PRAVO Praises for Summit

LD121138 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Press review on Carter-Brezhnev Meeting]

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak people sincerely welcome the announcement of the forthcoming meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter considering it another proof of the peace program of the Soviet Union which is fully and actively supported also by Czechoslovakia, the daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

It says that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting can become an important step towards an improvement of the international atmosphere, and recalls that almost five years have passed since the [word indistinct] summit in Vladivostok (November 1974) because the United States was for a long time refusing to recognize the principle of equal security of both sides and seeking one-sided advantages. The Soviet Union's high-principled stand was based on the interests of its own security as well as security of the entire socialist community, world socialism and peace. Those forces in imperialist countries opposing the Soviet-U.S. talks have failed, the Daily says.

BUDAPEST EXPRESSES 'RELIEF, EXPECTATION' WITH AGREEMENT

LD131303 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Magda Halasz commentary]

[Text] The Hungarian public received the latest developments in the SALT talks with great relief and is looking forward with serious expectations to the Soviet-U.S. dialog.

There is, of course, nothing surprising in these reactions. All over the world relief and expectations are similar. Still, perhaps it will not sound pretentious if we assess this world event from a Hungarian point of view, from that of Hungarian foreign policy. We have a reason for doing this even if these points of view are not always specifically Hungarian.

The commitment of Hungarian foreign policy to detente and dialog coincides with the similar aspirations of many other countries. It is in the interests of these objectives that the socialist countries have been making many efforts for years. Still, let us tell you this time again that Hungary has never been willing to accept any halt in detente as a decisive process, even in the more difficult conditions we have encountered and in which as the circumstances are allowed, developed for international relations. We have always been convinced that a halt can only be temporary and realities must be realized. There is no other path for the world than the continuation of detente.

We read in an analysis by AFP that the conclusion of the SALT-II treaty will crown Leonid Brezhnev's career. Perhaps we would put it differently, but we agree with the substance and think that Soviet foreign policy and the diplomacy of the socialist countries could not have received greater praise than the recognition that disarmament measures promoting detente and dialog mean the crowning achievement of his career as a politician of a socialist country. And, by the right of an ally professing similar aspirations, perhaps we can regard this success as our own as well.

After 6 and 1/2 years of disputes, standstills and zigzags, we have arrived at the point where realism will again blaze a trail and the new hope of detente will fill mankind.

But let us return to our country, we Hungarians are full of hope because we believe in the strength of detente and realism. The first comments in Budapest assess the situation by noting that the Carter administration, after several years of hesitation and seeking ways and means in the wrong places, has acknowledged the realities. The President listed among the slogans of his election campaign the finalization of SALT and peace. This decision in Washington vindicates the correctness of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and its allied socialist countries. It vindicates our peace policy.

POLISH DAILY SAYS SALT-II WILL 'FAVORABLY AFFECT' RELATIONS

AU111535 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 May 79 pp 1, 8 AU

[Karol Szynozielorz untitled commentary]

[Text] Strategic Arms Limitation Talks have been continuing, with adjournments, for nearly 10 years. Seven years ago a treaty was signed restricting the number of offensive missile forces of two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States. But only on victory day was it possible to announce the completion of the political and diplomatic roles in preparation for the conclusion of a new treaty to check strategic armaments, SALT-II.

The experts in Geneva will set about giving the last polish to the text and will dot the I's and cross the T's. On the other hand, for Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter, leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, the time has come to affix their signatures. The time and the place of the summit is to be announced shortly.

The path to SALT II was arduous. Political crises in the United States, changes in the structure of strategic forces, as well as the American attempts to obtain uniltaral advantages hampered progress in the negotiations. They also proved to be difficult because, in addition to quantitative limitations, SALT II aimed at qualitative limitations in the arms race. The goal is to consolidate the strategic balance and, as with any balance, the strategic one depends on the balance of forces.

Certainly, one must not expect miracles from SALT. The treaty will not change the contents of the arsenals and will not transform overnight the international climate. The talks and the treaty resulting from them undoubtedly prove the effectiveness of the policy of detente. It turns out that it is possible at a conference table to work out documents acceptable to both powers, and it is possible to reach by negotiations a compromise that reduces the threat of an atomic war.

Signed and put into effect, SALT II will favorablly affect Soviet-American relations, and thus it will also affect East-West relations as a whole. Both the adversaries and opponents of the strategic dialog are aware of this. The arms race is not an element. It can be brought under control.. Evidence of this lies in the course of Soviet-American talks and in their result--the new SALT II treaty.

Warsaw on Summit Meeting

LD112323 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 May. PAP--In connection with the forthcoming meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and President Carter, who will adopt and sign the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, to take place in Vienna around June 15-18, PAP journalist writes:

Other news about setting the time and place of the summit meeting was received in the world as a significant event for peace and detente, opening up new prospects for East-West relations.

The meeting will [word indistinct] many years of hard negotiations, which led to setting the principles of the successive [word indistinct] agreement between the USSR and the USA on strategic arms limitations (SALT-2). Ending the negotiations, is good news for the world and for all people. The two leading powers, having a military potential decisive for the alignment of forces in this field have come to agreement as to limiting arms which are the most terrible threat to mankind. At the same time, a barrier was set up in front of [words indistinct] a the most dangerous arms race.

But this is not the only reason why the Soviet-American summit meeting is so important. Another problem is breaking the logic of international relations based on the menacing concept of "balance of fear". This is a logic which some circles, in the U.S. as well, wanted to impose onto the world.

Despite the forces counting on confrontation,the principle which gained in this basic world issue was one of solving contemporary problems by negotiations and cooperation, consistently followed by the Soviet Union. It is a success for detente and at the same time a defeat for cold-war forces, which have still not given up, promising opposition in Congress against ratifying the treaty.

Poland, which lies in a [word indistinct] position in Europe, with its tragic experiences from the recent past accepts the news about the agreement and the summit meeting with special joy and hope, as it may contribute to a general improvement in East-West relations.

TIRANA SAYS SALT-II WILL NOT PREVENT ARMAMENTS IMPROVEMENT

AU111917 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Agencies report that high representatives of the United States and of the Soviet Union concluded yesterday in Washington an agreement in principle on the limitation of offensive strategic weapons, SALT-II, negotiations on which started, as is known, over 6 years ago. It is well known that a loud propaganda noise, in which the leaders of the White House and of the Kremlin, Carter and Brezhnev, were involved, preceded this agreement. They termed it "a great contribution toward disarmament," and so forth. However, reality has long since revealed the intention pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists with this agreement, intentions, which have nothing to do with any limitation of armaments. On the contrary, both imperialist superpowers, while signing the SALT agreement, are taking further measures to improve their armaments of all kinds, including strategic offensive weapons. SALT-II will not prevent the United States and the Soviet Union, just as SALT-I did not prevent them, from continuing to improve their nuclear and conventional potential.

U.S. President Carter stressed yesterday that SALT-II will not weaken the U.S. military potential: "It is efficient, this agreement protects our right to progress in all the military programs that we need." One could hardly speak more clearly. When the head of U.S. imperialism declares publicly that the strengthening of military potential will continue, it is obvious that things will go even further in practice.

High U.S. and Soviet officials themselves have revealed, either directly or indirectly, that this is a "balanced" agreement to insure strategic stability between the United States and the Soviet Union. This means that both superpowers are to establish some kind of "balance" concerning offensive strategic weapons. Through such an agreement the two superpowers are also seeking to preserve their supremacy with regard to strategic weapons, leaving sufficient room to themselves to further increase their military potential, this being related to their intentions of keeping the world under the shadow of fear and under the pressure of their large military potential.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR BUDAPEST FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

AU131540 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Text] On 13 May Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs, departed for Budapest. He will take part in the session of Warsaw Pact member-countries foreign ministers, which opens tomorrow in Budapest. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and other officials.

ROCA-LED CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS VARNA 13 MAY

AU131422 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Text] On 13 May 1979 the Cuban Parliamentary delegation led by Blas Roca, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the People's Power, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council, continues its visit in Varna. Accompanied by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and Dimitur Popov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, as well as Jose Manuel Alvarez Bravo, Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, the delegation visited the Golden Sands and Albena tourist complexes. Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and BCP Varna Okrug party committee first secretary, gave a luncheon in honor of the Cuban delegation.

LEADERS MEET WITH TUNISIAN INFORMATION MINISTER

Todorov Reception

AU111510 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)--Today the Bulgarian Prime Minister Stanko Todorov received Mr Chedli Klibi, minister of information of Tunisia, who delivered to him a message from the Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira.

Mladenov Reception

AU112008 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received Chedli Klibi, minister of information of Tunisia. The meeting was attended by Zouhir Chelli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Tunisia to Bulgaria.

NACHO PAPAZOV LEAVES FOR PARIS CONFERENCE

AU111511 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 11 (BTA)--After last year's Days of French Technology here, the opening of Days of the Bulgarian Economy, Science and Technology is forthcoming in the French capital. In the course of four days, from May 15 through 18, prominent Bulgarian scientists and specialists are to read 22 reports on the achievements of the Bulgarian economy, science and technological progress. The report-reading will be held in the foreign trade centre in Paris. The possibilities for furthering the economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation contacts are to be discussed at meetings and talks with French business circles. A delegation led by Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Science and Technical Progress Committee, left for France.

USSR'S GRISHIN CONTRIBUTES ARTICLE ON SOFIA ANNIVERSARY

AU252155 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 79 pp 1,6 AU

[Article by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow City CPSU Committee: "Our Friendship and Alliance Are Indestructible" on the occasion of Moscow greeting Sofia on its 100th anniversary as capital of Bulgaria]

[Text] At the beginning of April the Bulgarian people festively marked the historic date--the 100th anniversary of Sofia as capital of Bulgaria. This important event in the history of the creation and development of the Bulgarian state definitely consolidated the victory of the fraternal, Bulgarian people in their centuries-old struggle against foreign oppression and domination and in their struggle for freedom and national independence.

Today the capital of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has become the embodiment of the great changes which have occurred in Bulgaria throughout the years of the people's government. This capital represents a convincing confirmation of the invigorating strength of the socialist system, of its inexhaustible opportunities and its true humanitarianism.

This anniversary is close to all Bulgarian people. It is particularly cherished by the citizens of this beautiful city of Sofia, who with their labor and energies, with their efforts and talents are daily confirming the slogan written on the coat of arms of the Bulgarian capital: "This city is growing, but it is not getting old."

The Muscovites sincerely rejoice at the remarkable successes achieved by the communists and working people in Sofia, with whom they are celebrating this glorious jubilee. The citizens of Moscow are following with great interest and attention the dynamic development of the Bulgarian capital and the implementation of the tasks for the transformation of this city into a socialist model capital.

The unity of our goals and the common methods and ways of implementing these ideas are representing a solid basis of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, between our two capitals Moscow and Sofia. This is why the present jubilee is considered not only as an important event in the centuries-old history of Bulgaria but also as a historic event in the development of the traditional relations of friendship and links of solidarity between our two peoples, and as our common great holiday. The Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, tested by time, has deep historic roots and today has become an integral part of the comprehensive state and public life of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. According to a statement by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, this is... "a result of the joint work of the Soviet and Bulgarian Communists and of the millions and millions of working people in our countries."

United with the rest of the fraternal countries, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is confidently marching along the path toward building a developed socialist society and is providing an example of socialist internationalism in action.

Actively participating in CEMA's activities which marked its 30th anniversary in 1979, the People's Republic of Bulgaria substantially contributes to the implementation of the plans on economic integration and cooperation and to the process of drawing the national economic complexes of the socialist countries closer together.

The principle-minded and consistent foreign policy, conducted by socialist Bulgaria--a policy of peace and friendship among the peoples, a policy aimed at rallying the communist and workers movement in the struggle against imperialism and reaction--has achieved great international prestige and recognition. In this connection, the International Theoretical Conference, held in December 1978 in the Bulgarian capital, which was attended by 73 delegations from communist and workers parties, was a convincing example. A special position in the glorious annals of Soviet-Bulgarian relations is occupied by the year 1978. It was marked by a great development in the history of our peoples and states--the 100th anniversary of Bulgaria's liberation from the Ottoman yoke and also by the 30th anniversary of the signing of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. These jubilee dates were widely marked in our country and became a major impetus to the further development and deepening of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The regular meetings and contacts between the leaders of our parties and countries, Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, have a decisive role in further strengthening the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

The results of these meetings and contacts exert a beneficial influence on all aspects of the mutual relations between our countries and contribute to the successful progress along the path toward building socialism and communism.

A bright demonstration of true brotherhood and the vital strength of our socialist internationalism was the January 1979 friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria paid by Leonid Breahnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The new horizons in developing the Bulgarian-Soviet relations, whose dynamic and fruitful development fully corresponds with the basic national and international interests of the USSR and Bulgaria, were marked in the Sofia meetings and talks between Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council Chairman, as well as other Bulgarian leaders. These meetings and talks took place in an atmosphere of sincere cordiality and full mutual understanding. The practical effect of the CPSU and the BCP's general course oriented toward further strengthening the unbreakable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and the comprehensive drawing together of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union appears in the comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between Moscow and Sofia.

A major role in the implementation of these true, fraternal and cordial relations is played by the regular contacts between our parties' two city committees. They include an exchange of delegations and an exchange of experience and they are actively contributing to the successful development of the basic trends in our cooperation.

The friendly relations between Moscow and Sofia which have been established during the past few years have become a new stage in the further expansion and deepening of the fraternal ties between our two capitals. They became an everyday phenomenon in the life of the regional party organizations and a major means for the international education of our working people.

During the implementation of friendly ties between our countries new forms of bilateral cooperation have emerged. In addition, we must also note the already traditional days of friendship between the two capitals. The ties between the Moscow People's Council Executive Committee and the Sofia City People's Council, and the ties between collectives of industrial plants with similar characteristics as well as between the educational establishments and cultural and educational organizations of Moscow and Sofia.

At meetings with our Bulgarian friends, we constantly feel their keen interest in and attention toward the successes of the Moscow citizens and toward life in Moscow. I will touch on some aspects of the activity of the communists and working people in Moscow.

At the beginning of 1979, a major development in the life of the Moscow party organization was marked--the 23d conference of the Moscow City CPSU organization was held. This organization unites more than 1 million communists. The communists demonstrated high successes in all spheres of the city's economy.

The collectives of the industrial pools and enterprises in Moscow fulfilled ahead of schedule- by 26 December 1978--their plans regarding the volume of the products sold by them and regarding the production of the most essential goods.

The following successes were achieved as a result of implementing the reconstruction and modernization of Moscow's enterprises which were performed in conformity with the comprehensive plan on developing Moscow's economy for 1976-1980: During the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan more than 2.5 million square meters of construction sites for industrial production were constructed and commissioned; the volume of industrial production given the state seal for good quality doubled; the home construction and city transportation systems were further developed; the number of trade enterprises in the city increased substantially; the municipal everyday life and medical services of the people improved; and the activity of the houses for cultural and people's education expanded.

The task of making Moscow an exemplary communist city is being consistently resolved.

During the past 3 years, houses of a total area of 13.5 million square meters were built which improved the living conditions of 1.2 million Moscow citizens.

The complexes for the 1980 Olympic Games are being constructed without hindering Moscow's apartment construction.

During the past few years, the role of the socialist competition campaign, as a major condition for a successful solution of the tasks assigned, has further increased. Valuable new initiatives emerged which have concentrated the best experience stemming from socialist competition. These initiatives have found an all-union recognition.

During the socialist competition campaign on the occasion of the adoption of the new Soviet Constitution, more than 400,000 workers had already completed their tasks connected with the 5-year plan by 7 October 1978.

The Moscow people's successes in the struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress would not have been possible without the constant aid of the CPSU Central Committee and the government, without perfecting the organizational-party work and without comprehensively implementing the tasks connected with the communist education of the working people.

Under the conditions of exacerbated class struggle on the worldwide scene, under the circumstances of the intensification of the forces of imperialism and reaction, on the ideological front, the tasks as regards the standards of ideological and moral education of the working people are becoming more and more demanding. In this connection, the communists and the ideological aktiv of the capital are facing tasks of great responsibility for the further intensification of an effective ideological and educational work with the masses, for the development of the ideological firmness and political vigilance of the Moscow citizens and for the education of the Muscovites in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

In this connection, an important role as regards the activities of the city party organization, was played by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's books "Small Land," "Revival," and "Virgin Land." These works are setting forth an entire program of party political work with impressive force and power of conviction. They are representing the moral code of the Soviet man as a builder of socialism. Relying on the successes achieved, in 1979 the Moscow working people adopted demanding socialist pledges and are ready to fulfill the tasks of the 1979 plan which are of decisive importance for successfully completing the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. A sound peace and detente in the international situation is necessary for the implementation of the great plans of socialist and communist building in which the Soviet people and the peoples of the other socialist community's countries are involved.

The struggle of the socialist countries and of all peaceloving forces for stopping the armaments race, for disarmament, against the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and the adventurous-hegemonistic policy of the present Chinese leaders is assuming particular significance in our days.

The Soviet people unanimously approve and support the peaceloving foreign political line of our party, of the Soviet state, a line of policy, directed at the guarantee of universal peace and aimed at eliminating the danger of nuclear war. The Soviet people highly appreciate the great personal contribution of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the consolidation of friendship and mutual understanding among peoples, in the struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace throughout the world. The 1979 USSR Supreme Soviet elections, the first ones after the new constitution was adopted, strongly demonstrated the monolithic unity of the party and the people and the selfless loyalty of the Soviet people to the cause of October and to the bright ideals of communism.

Under the tested leadership of the CPSU, the Soviet people are confidently marching along the path toward achieving the socioeconomic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress by attaining further successes in all spheres of communist building and in the struggle for peace and security of the peoples. All this was recently expressed in the profound and brilliant speech by Comrade L. Brezhnev delivered to the voters of the Bauman region in Moscow on 2 March 1979.

The wise policy of the CPSU and of its Central Committee and of the USSR Government as well as the selfless labor of the Soviet people will contribute to the further strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our country. As a result of the efforts of all fraternal parties, the might of the entire socialist community is growing and the position of world socialism is strengthening on the international arena.

It is gratifying to note, that under the leadership of its political vanguard, the BCP and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is making an important contribution to the cause of consolidating the unity and cohesion of the forces of peace and socialism; the People's Republic of Bulgaria is our loyal friend and ally.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the existence of the Bulgarian capital, the Muscovites are conveying to the communists and working people of Sofia, and to all citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, our fraternal greetings and wishes for further successes in the implementation of the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress, in the construction of a developed socialist society on Bulgarian territory.

In the future we will also continue to preserve and guard as sacred the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship--the most valuable achievement of our two peoples, who are fraternal peoples, who are creative peoples.

ZHIVKOV ATTENDS YOUNG ARTISTS' GRADUATION CEREMONY

AU132000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Text] On 13 May at the Krustyu Sarafov Higher Institute of Dramatic Arts the graduation class appeared in a special performance. The performance was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. Responsible officials from the BCP and the Committee on Culture also attended the performance. The young actors were cordially applauded. After the performance Comrade Todor Zhivkov met with the institute's leadership, led by the Rector Prof Krustyu Goranov, as well as with teachers and graduates. He cordially greeted them and wished them more successes for the progress of the Bulgarian theatre.

THIRD WOMEN'S CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN SOFIA

AU121437 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Summary] The Third National Conference of the Bulgarian Women's Movement continued in Sofia today. "Comrades Drazha Vulcheva, Peko Takov, Petur Dyulgerov, Freda Brown, WIDF chairman, and Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet women's committee, and others attended the conference."

Representatives from the socialist countries' women's committees delivered speeches.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE SESSION HELD 10 MAY

AU102020 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 10 (BTA)--Ecological culture is an irrevocable task of the present time. In this respect it is necessary to get down to the psychological readjustment both of the builders and the consumers of the new technology. People from top to bottom in science and production should possess the ecological culture needed in their daily work.

This conclusion was drawn at the plenary session of the nation-wide environmental conservation committee held here today.

In the course of the discussions it was pointed out that ecology is rapidly developing in Bulgaria but a number of ecological links and the consequences of their violation have not yet been studied. For this reason shortcomings which disturb the ecological equilibrium even when specialist equipment is introduced so as not to harm the environment are allowed to take place.

In the past year the Bulgarian movement for the protection of the environment has grown considerably. Public, TU and youth organization have adopted joint initiatives. More than 2,500 groups have been set up at industrial plants and more than 200 committees for the protection of the environment at the agroindustrial complexes. They have set themselves the task of influencing public opinion and of exercising public control on the prompt fulfillment of specific tasks for the protection of the environment.

The meeting noted, however, that what has been achieved so far is still far short of the possibilities of the movement to exercise influence in this respect. In accordance with the decisions approved now, new programmes will be worked out to protect the environment in the conurbations, and the individual committees for the protection of the environment will take under their care particular areas and places. Special attention will continue to be paid to raising ecological culture. Lectures will be organized in the towns and the bigger industrial areas for making the public familiar with the problems of environmental protection.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES WORKERS' CAFETERIA FOOD, OTHER ISSUES

AU102025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 10 May 79 AU

[Text] The Council of Ministers and the Secretariat of the Trade Unions Central Council have adopted a decree on improving the food at the workers' cafeterias. The government also adopted a regulation on the specific rules on improving the foreign trade activity.

The Council of Ministers' bureau also heard information on plan implementation in the area of decreasing the national expenditures. The activity in this area of a number of ministries during the first 3 months of the year was evaluated as insufficient. The relevant officials have been punished.

Other questions were also discussed and appropriate measures taken.

BRIEFS

YOUTH AGRICULTURAL SEMINAR--A European seminar of young agrarian workers opened in Ruse yesterday. The seminar is organized by the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) and is attended by delegations of agrarian youth organizations and movements from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, Greece, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Cyprus, Portugal, Turkey and the FRG, as well as Finland. The seminar is also attended by representatives of the International Democratic Women's Federation, the International Students' Union, and the International Movement of Catholic Agrarian Youth. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 79 AU]

DOYNOV'S ACTIVITIES--The complex radio-television center, the most modern radio-television facility in Bulgaria, will be constructed during the next 2 years in the Kopito area in the Vitosha mountains. On 6 May Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended the groundbreaking for the project. In his speech he stressed the great significance of the center, unique in both its architectural and technological aspects. The center will allow the broadcasting of 5 television and 5 radio programs on ultra-short waves, 4 of which will be stereophonic. The new center will facilitate the quick automatization of the internal telephone connections, and better quality of picture and sound in Sofia City, and Sofia and Pernik Okrugs. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 79 AU]

PEKO TAKOV'S ACTIVITIES--On 6 May Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the State Council, attended the Bulgarian cattle breeders celebration that took place at Dobreviska Reka, Sofia Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 6 May 79 AU]

CHNOUPEK REMARKS ON HIS AFRICAN TOUR REPORTED

LD112050 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] On Thursday, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned from a trip to Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia. Here is a summary of what he told a Radio Prague reporter:

The chief purpose of my visit, said Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, was to promote progress in all spheres of our mutual relations and to manifest our interest, our support, our solidarity, our attitude, to the struggle of these countries for peace, for disarmament, for relaxation of tension, and especially to the struggle against South African apartheid and Rhodesian racism. I think we can state with satisfaction that we have fulfilled these tasks. Also, thanks to the interest in and positive attitude to Czechoslovakia in those three countries. [sentence as heard]

In Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia and in other countries as well, we have great credit, dating back to the 1950's and '60's, because we have always been standing by the side of national liberation movements. Our unequivocal support has created close contacts, and we thus became natural allies. Already then a very solid political platform was created for building our bilateral relations. This fact manifested itself in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Zambia. True, each of these countries has a different social structure and foreign policy orientation. Ethiopia and Mozambique have decided in favor of socialist orientation. They are socialist countries. In building their society they proceed from our common principles--Marxism-Leninism, the principles of proletarian internationalism.

With Zambia, which, in its home affairs does not proceed from the principles of scientific socialism, Czechoslovakia has what we may call privileged relations. Czechoslovakia had assisted the people of Zambia when they were engaged in the struggle for independence from British colonial rule and imperialism. This established our great credit in Zambia, just like in Mozambique and Ethiopia. They have immense confidence in our country. They would like to proceed from the positive positions forged in struggle.

Talking about broad international aspects, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said: I think that, seen from a multilateral viewpoint, this has been a timely visit. Czechoslovakia is in a position to clearly define her attitude and, within the framework of the coordinated foreign policy of the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty alliance, to clearly express support for the struggle against Rhodesian racism and South African apartheid, in the struggle for the goal that the people of southern Africa free themselves as speedily as possible of the yokes of neocolonialsim and colonialism, so that they attain the dignified human rights they are entitled to. I therefore, think that from the global political point of view this visit was of significance and that it fully answered Czechoslovakia's traditional and principles foreign policy which proceeds from the coordinated basis of the joint policy of socialist countries in the struggle for peace, relaxation of tension and disarmament, in the struggle against all forms of colonialism in the struggle against racism and apartheid.

CSSR-Zambia Communique

AU111440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text of Joint communique issued on CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's Visit to Zambia 6-9 May]

[Text] Lusaka (CTK)--The following joint Czechoslovak-Zambian communique was signed in Lusaka yesterday [9 May] at the end of CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek's official working visit to the Republic of Zambia. At the invitation of Foreign Minister Wilson M. Chakulya, CSSR foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek paid an official visit to to the Republic of Zambia on 6-9 May 1979.

During his stay in Zambia, Bohuslav Chnoupek was received by Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Prime Minister D.M. Lisulo and Deputy Chairman of the United National Independence Party Political and Legal Committee M. Liso. The talks of the two foreign ministers were held in a cordial atmosphere of traditional understanding and friendship between the two countries. The ministers briefed one another in detail about the development of bilateral cooperation and key international questions. The two sides also exchanged views on the situation in Europe and Africa, and informed one another about the internal situation in and the development of their countries. They noted with satisfaction the successful development of bilateral cooperation and the fact that the results achieved in this sphere are positive. Their positions on important international questions and on the exchange of information concerning the questions of the two countries' internal development are also identical.

The two ministers noted that in this decisive period the current situation in Africa is marked by joint efforts of African states and of the OAU aimed at achieving political and economic equality, and by a struggle for the final liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism.

The two ministers devoted particular attention to developments in southern Africa. The two sides affirmed their countries' full support for the struggle of the nations of southern Africa for an immediate establishment of majority rule and for Zimbabwe's and Namibia's genuine independence, and for the elimination of apartheid and of the system of Bantustans in the Republic of South Africa. In this connection the CSSR foreign minister highly valued the extensive support extended by Zambia under the leadership of President K.D. Kaunda to the national liberation movement, and expressed his country's profound respect for the sacrifices made by the people of Zimbabwe in the interest of the nations under bondage.

The two sides expressed the view that the relaxation of tension is currently the determining trend in international relations, and underscored that there is no other sensible alternative to the policy of detente. They expressed the conviction that this trend must be extended to all parts of the world and it must be insured that it becomes irreversible. The two sides emphasized that the main issues of international life can be successfully resolved only through the common and constructive efforts of all countries, and that political detente must be complemented by detente in the military sphere. They underscored the need for greater and more active participation by all countries in the relaxation of international tension. At the same time they stressed the inaliensable right of oppressed nations to use all means in the struggle against colonial and racist domination.

The two sides attach extraordinary importance to halting the feverish armament and achieving disarmament. In this connection they condemned the imperialism-instigated nuclear and conventional armament, the production and the stockpiling of mass destruction weapons including new types, such as the neutron bomb.

Further, the two ministers noted that the slowdown of the process of the elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism on African soil constitutes a grave threat to peace and security in Africa and in the world. They condemned proposals of racist, colonialist and imperialist forces which use various maneuvers and the so-called internal settlements--which are at variance with the positions of the international community--aimed at thwarting the effort for genuine independence of the Zimbabwe and Namibian people and for the liquidation of the apartheid policy in the Republic of South Africa. They denounced the aggression of the racist regimes in the southern African region against the front line countries. The two sides affirmed their support for the armed struggle of the Patriotic Front and the South West African People's Organization as the sole real representatives of the Zimbabwe and Namibian people as well as for the front line countries, and expressed their determination to continue giving them an all-round support and aid. [paragraph continues]

Further, the two sides affirmed their interest in the restoration of peace in the region of the Horn of Africa on the basis of respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of state borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries in accordance with OAU and the UN charters.

Assessing the situation in the Middle East, the two ministers affirmed their countries' interest in achieving a comprehensive, peaceful and lasting settlement of conditions in this area, including the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all territories occupied in 1967, the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine to establish their own state, and the guarantee of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all Middle East states.

The two sides emphasized the necessity of an immediate adoption of measures aimed at resolving the Cyprus problem through negotiations between the two Cypriot nations in accordance with the United Nations' resolutions and on the basis of full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and its status as a nonalined country.

The two ministers valued the increasing contribution of the nonalined countries' movement to the struggle for peace, security and international cooperation, and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, and underscored the signficance of the approaching sixth conference of the chiefs of state and government of the nonalined countries which will be held in Havana this year. They expressed their firm conviction about its successs in resolving the current most urgent issues.

The two ministers affirmed the right of every country to control its natural wealth and expressed their countries' determination to actively assist with the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equal basis. Also, they support the developing countries' legitimate efforts to fight for better conditions for themselves in the conduct of economic relations.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the UN activity in the spirit of the UN Charter's goals and principles is an important instrument in the struggle for peace and security in the world. They expressed their full support for strengthening its role in insuring peace and security in the world, in the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, and in the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states.

CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek sincerely thanked Wilson M. Chakulya for the warm reception accorded to him and his entourage during his stay in Zambia. He invited his counterpart to pay an official friendly visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

HUSAK MEETS WITH CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER

LD112004 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today received Communist Party Politburo member and Cuban Interior Minister Division General Sergio de Valle Jimenez. They discussed the possibilities of further expansion of relations between their countries in harmony with the strengthening of the traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Cuban peoples. [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak at 1300 GMT on 10 May Reported that when General del Valle Jimenez arrived in Prague today for an official visit to Czechoslovakia, he was welcomed at the airport by Federal Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina and Eugen Thurzo, head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee]

HOFFMANN SPEAKS IN BERLIN ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU111510 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann at an 8 May meeting in the Berlin State Opera marking the GDR's 34th liberation anniversary]

[Text] Comrades, esteemed guests:

For decades Liberation Day and Victory Day have been holidays of freedom and peace for our people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries. Freedom and peace are among the supreme treasures of mankind. They will forever be associated in the minds of the peoples with the world's historic victories and the immense sacrifices borne by the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War!

The anniversary of the German people's liberation from fascist tyranny is and will remain for us a day of grateful tribute for the salvation of our people from the barbaric domination of the most dangerous forces of imperialist reaction; a day of respectful commemoration of the millions of victims the Soviet people sacrificed for their Soviet homeland and for a better world; a day of festive joy over the new socialist Germany built and safeguarded in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union.

These are the thoughts and emotions moving all of us in this festive hour in which we most cordially welcome in our midst Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; (stormy applause) we welcome the members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, the representatives of the National Council of the National Front, of the various parties and mass organizations. We welcome the representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited in the GDR and all guests at this festive event. (strong applause)

With all our heart we welcome our Soviet friends, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR, Comrade Abrasimov; the supreme commander of the group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army General Ivanovskiy, and all comrades accompanying them! (stormy applause)

In the name of all the GDR citizens here, of our working people and their armed forces, may I convey to our Soviet guests and all the Soviet people represented by them and to their heroic armed forces our heartfelt gratitude and most cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the day of victory, on the day of liberation! (strong and very prolonged applause)

The first days of May 1945 were of truly historic import. They saw not only the glorious conclusion of the heroic struggle of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition, but also at the same time determined the destiny of mankind and irrevocably decided whether the peoples of Europe would sink into fascist slavery or shape a world of social progress, humanist culture, freedom, peace and humaneness.

During that May of 1945 the world heaved a sigh of relief. For the first time in 2077 days and nights the arms in Europe remained silent. The most terrible war ever experienced by mankind had come to an end. Not everyone recognized at that time that it had been socialism that had won peace and freedom for the peoples of Eruope--the social system of human rights and human dignity which had been introduced into the world arena in October 1917. In the Soviet power a state had emerged for the first time in the history of mankind which from the very hour of its birth adopted the struggle for the peace and understanding of the peoples as its most important task. When on 8 November 1917 the Soviet power by its peace decree offered all belligerent states an immediate armistice and negotiations for the conclusion of a general, just and democratic peace without annexations and reparations, it had only existed for a few hours.

These proposals disturbed the imperialist governments because every one of them coveted conquests and the looting of other countries and peoples. In a letter to U.S. President Wilson, U.S. Foreign Minister Lansing called the peace decree an "immediate threat to the existing social order in all countries."

The most revolutionary forces of the international workers class understood very well the inseparable link between peace and socialism, the need for the anti-imperialist fight to achieve peace. In July 1918, the German Spartakus group distributed leaflets with their appeal "Rise For The Fight For Peace." It said: "It is peace that we want. But there can be no peace so long as this unscrupulous gang of oppressors of the people is at the helm. Peace can only be achieved on the ruins of the present government, of military dictatorship and of the monarchy of imperialism... All power must be placed in the hands of the workers councils, those elected by the proletarian mass, as in the Soviet Union. Then we can make peace immediately, a permanent peace which will let the oppressed peoples heave a sigh of relief..."

The imperialists did not stop at anti-Soviet statements and attempted to nip socialism in the bud. The German Empire brought vast areas under its control as a result of the advance of its armies and the predatory peace of Brest-Litvosk. The pact of wolves of the imperialist states in Europe, America and Asia finally descended on Soviet Russia with troops and naval forces. Lenin's party, workers and peasants were not to be left in peace. They were not to have an opportunity to build the new society as a stronghold of peace and of dignified existence. The Soviet republic was not supposed to survive the year 1918. But not only did it survive, it also chased the interventionists and the counterrevolutionary gangs from Russian soil!

When 20 years later the German fascists, then the strongest force of world imperialism, attempted to smash the Soviet republic by one powerful Blitzkrieg strike, Lenin's country passed the most difficult test ever inflicted on a people.

The onslaught of the technically and numerically superior fascist Wehrmacht was checked by the Soviet people and their soldiers; they lived through the devastation of great portions of their country and their economy and through innumerable painful sacrifices of human life. They brought the enemy to a standstill and thwarted its Blitzkrieg designs. They altered the military balance of power on the most important sections of the front, gained the military initiative and started a counteroffensive. Despite the fact that they had to shoulder the main burden in the smashing of the fascist yoke and the liberation of the peoples of Europe, not only did they chase the aggressors from the soil of the Soviet fatherland, they also annihilated them at their place of origin.

"The victory over Hitler fascism marks a profound historic turning point," said Comrade Erich Honecker. "After 1917, 1945 is the second date in this century forever inscribed in the annals of history as a big red letter day. The outcome of World War II finally showed that the October Revolution had ushered in a new age. Everything had turned out very differently from what the imperialists had expected before the war."

The Soviet people, firmly rallying around their Communist Party and their glorious army, crushed hundreds of fascist divisions, the chief aggressive potential of mid-century world imperialism. They liberated 170 million people from fascist dictatorship and the territories of nine European and two Asian countries. Their victory inaugurated a new period in world history. Socialism continued on its path, not lethally weakened as the captains of industry had hoped to the last, but as a worldwide system. The Communist Party emerged from the war not as the vanquished, but as the victor. The workers movement and the antifascist unity front experienced their greatest upsurge. The imperialists did not save their colonial empires but lost them forever.

In the 34 years which have passed since then, the most aggressive forces of world imperialism, allied with resurrected German imperialism, have systematically and extensively attempted to prepare a third assault on the bastion of peace and human progress, the Soviet Union. They have not succeeded because the balance of power since 1945 has increasingly changed in favor of the Soviet Union. Young people's democracies developed; the socialist revolution has been victorious in many countries of Europe and Asia and has gained a foothold in America and Africa. Europe experienced the longest peace period in this century.

In recent years a situation has developed in the international relations of most states of the world which the peoples regard as a welcome detente. Today millions of people clearly recognize that every change in the past three and a half decades for the benefit of peace, national liberation and social advance throughout the world originates from October 1917 and has been largely influenced by the Soviet Union's historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. The wide spectrum of Soviet peace initiatives ranges from Lenin's decree on peace, the Soviet Union's struggle for the formation of an anti-Hitler coalition and the implementation of the policy of peaceful coexistence in relations between states of different social systems and from the struggle for real steps in armaments limitation and disarmament to progress in SALT.

All these initiatives share the same fundamental position, which Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supre Soviet Presidium, formulated as follows: "We advocate actively and consistently that the contest between socialism and capitalism be decided neither on the battlefield nor on the armament conveyor belts, but on the field of peaceful work. We want the borders separating these two worlds to be crossed not by the orbits of nuclear-tipped missiles but by the threads of a comprehensive and manifold cooperation for the benefit of all mankind."

The military efforts of the Soviet Union are marked by the same fundamental attitude. The defensive power of the USSR and the states allied with it is solely designed to insure the security of socialism and to guarantee the maintenance and strengthening of peace. Soviet soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, ensigns and officers, generals, admirals and marshals have never known any other mission that that of protecting their socialist fatherland, defending the vital interests of the working people, checking and defeating aggressors and bringing about and strengthening peace. They all have a large personal share in the triumphal march of progress and peace which has put its distinctive stamp on our 20th century.

It is chiefly due to them that the plans of the NATO strategists in Europe and of their Maoist accomplices in Asia will misfire, that socialist Cuba can stand its ground, that the liberated young national states of Africa will prevail against racism and neocolonialism and that no aggression, however treacherous, will force the progressive Arab states to their knees.

The glorious Soviet Armed Forces and our joint socialist defense power, led by our fraternal Marxist-Leninist parties, relying on the powerful economic and scientific-technological potential of the Soviet Union and the creative efforts of the workers and engineers of all fraternal countries, surrounded by the love and the trust of the peoples, for decades have been among the most reliable guarantors of security and human happiness in the world.

However hard it may be to wrest effective steps of disarmament from the foes of detente, particularly the representatives of the military-industrial complex, the very fact that negotiations are taking place, that they must take place, and that no round of talks is complete without the Soviet Union's weighty word, can inspire the world's peace-loving peoples with courage and confidence. This alone guarantees that in these negotiations there will never be any deals behind the peoples' backs and to the detriment of their vital interests. [paragraph continues]

A consistent stand for the vital interests of peace-loving people, proletarian internationalism and active solidarity with all peoples fighting for their liberation--these essential traits of Soviet foreign policy have always governed the Soviet Union's military policy, constituting the tasks of its armed forces. This has been strikingly demonstrated whenever the imperialists or their accomplices invaded other countries and threatened the peace and freedom of the peoples. Our Vietnamese comrades have often experienced it in their struggle against the French and American imperialists. The Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam has failed because of it and was thus prevented from growing into a major military conflict because the Soviet Union, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the other socialist states did everything necessary to repulse it and, with calm determination, did not allow themselves to be provoked into escalation. The Soviet Union, Vietnam and the allied states left no doubt: the socialist achievements of liberated Vietnam are inviolable. For the sake of peace and detente, however, everything is being done to prevent a widening of the aggression.

Dear comrades and friends: In commemorating this year, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, the first worker and peasant state in German history, we at the same time honor with this jubilee the historic achievements of the Soviet Union and its armed forces. The sacrificial fight of the peoples of the Soviet Union and their military power in crushing Hitlerite fascism, the USSR's internationalist friendly assistance in building a new society, as well as the foreign and military policy of the Soviet party and state leadership consistently directed toward the securing of peace--all these were also essential prerequisites and conditions for the founding and prosperity of our republic. Thus, our socialist state grows and increases in strength as a result of the decades-long fight of the workers class and their Marxist-Leninist party--at the same time, however, this is also the fruit of the unshakable combat community that links us forever to the Soviet Union and its armed forces. (stormy applause)

Comrade Erich Honecker once said: "We shall never forget that our German Democratic Republic emerged from the glorious Soviet Army's victory over Hitler Germany. Fathers will tell their children, and in turn those children, once grown up, will tell their children: The Soviet peoples shed their blood and gave their lives on the battlefields of the Second World War so that our socialist state could be founded and grow, prosper and flourish. Friendship with the Soviet Union will forever be sacred for us, for the workers class of the GDR, for our people." (strong, prolonged applause)

In the capital of our GDR, in a place full of tradition for the Berlin proletariat--Treptov Park--a memorial bears witness to the immortal heroism of the Soviet soldiers who lost their lives in the battle for Berlin, in the fight for our country's liberation from fascism. Numerous visitors stop here daily--workers and soldiers, cooperative peasants and teachers, children and old people, guests from the fraternal countries and from foreign capitalist countries--in respectful commemoration of the soldiers with the Red Star, who more than three decades ago fell for the peace and freedom of our people, too.

Built from the marble cubes of the Reich's razed chancellery, in the bunker of which Hitler and Goebbels met their vile end, this lofty monument commemorates the courageous feat of Comrade Nikolai Massalov from the Kuznetsk coalmine and of many other Soviet soldiers. This young sergeant of the guard who had become a member of the CPSU during the assault on Seelow Heights, carried his regiment's colors as far as Berlin. Four hundred meters separated Massalov and his comrades from the walls of the Reich's chancellery on that noon of 30 April 1945. Amidst the shower of Fascist bullets, Nikolai Massalov saved a child cradled in the arms of his dying mother.

The selfless feat of this one Soviet soldier well reflects the millionfold heroism and the humaneness of the fighters of the Soviet Army. This memorial symbolizes the historic import of our country's liberation from fascism: A sword in the right hand and sheltering a child to his breast with the left--commanding peace and saving life. In such a manner the Soviet Union entered our country 34 years ago. And in the same way, together with the armies of the socialist fraternal countries, it stands on guard: for peace, for life. (strong applause)

By liberating our country from fascism and by bringing it peace, the Soviet Army fighters opened for the workers class and for all working people the gate to a future free from exploitation, oppression and war, in which the legacy of the greatest sons of the German people, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, is coming true.

We had quite enough worries in all those years, and enemies, too, who wanted to divert us from our path, who flung the torch of counterrevolution onto our country by murder, terror and sabotage and who were lurking with their divisions and squadrons to swoop down on us because they refused to accept their historic defeat.

It was invariably the comrades from the Soviet army who with their weapons protected our peaceful reconstruction and who stood at our side like brothers with friendly advice and helpful assistance when we had to clear away the debris in our towns and the despair in the peoples' minds--when we set out to destroy the causes of war root and branch and to contribute decisively to this end by the creation of our worker and peasant state and its armed forces to prevent war from ever again being started on German soil.

Despite the fact that it was still bleeding from a thousand wounds, it was the land of the Soviets that sent our peasants the first tractors for the cultivation of their fields, who sent us engineers and experts, who helped in the construction of our factories.

In this friendship and brotherhood in arms with the Soviet people, the GDR became the home of human rights and human dignity. German workers learned how to build and defend the new society. The socialist German state became an important bastion in securing peace in Europe. Friendship with the Soviet people is among the most important lessons our party has learned from history. With socialism as a clear aim before its eyes our party has developed a successful strategy and tactics of the class struggle and in this way it has also solved the military question on the basis of Marxism-Leninism because it is guided by the findings and experience of the CPSU.

While receiving the fraternal and invaluable internationalist aid of the Soviet Union, the GDR learned to breathe life into the ideas of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity. Active internationalist aid--which we felt and experienced in those years, by which our country grew into a member of the community of socialist states and gained strength within it--increasingly became a duty for the citizens of our country, young or old, as well.

In our country, whose ruling exploiting classes had made it a hotbed of nationalist megalomania, racism and hatred of other peoples, millions of working peoples today care for the fate of their class brothers in countries still controlled by capitalism. Young Pioneers, FDJ-members, members of socialist brigades, scientists, teachers and soldiers give solidarity support to the peoples of Africa, Latin America and Asia who are struggling for their freedom and independence.

Who among us is not moved when watching how even our youngest prove their solidarity with Vietnam, which was assaulted first by the United States and then by China. How touched they are by the sufferings and sacrifices of our Vietnamese friends. How indignantly they are taking the side of the courageous Vietnamese people against their enemies. With what zeal they are trying to help the Vietnamese children and all the oppressed peoples of the world.

It is in such facts, too--and they are not to be underestimated--that the historic significance of that tremendous revolutionary change which has taken place in our country since 8 May 1945 becomes apparent. This is yet further proof that the GDR workers class, in firm alliance with all other working people, is honorably fulfilling its historic task, that it will be able to stand its ground before the judgment of history.

Thus, on the anniversary of the liberation we profess our firm determination to continue on our path under the proven leadership of our party and in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. In this way we thank the heroic fighters of the Soviet Army for the liberation of our fatherland. In this way we thank all upright communists and antifascists who fought for peace and freedom on the front and in the rear, in the trenches of Spain and in the fascist concentration camps, and who gave their very best for the socialist future of our country in the initial difficult years and thereafter. We owe this to all who come after us and who, in a freedom won with such huge and immeasurable sacrifices, will create a world from which war has been banned forever.

It shall never be forgotten what the Soviet people and the Soviet soldiers have done for the world. Juri Brezan has expressed it in his novel "Mannesjahre" [Adult Years]: "If war does not break out, if there should ever be real peace, then it is the Russians who will have dragged it into the world; dragged it in under hard labor, like the Volga barge men in Repin's painting."

Just as the liberation from fascism and the creation of the new social order in our country was full of fights and victories, but at the same time cost great sacrifices--the strengthening of peace will in the future, too, require great efforts on behalf of the peoples of the socialist community and all other forces in the world who are struggling for freedom and social progress.

For all the successes in detente, achieved in recent years by the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union above all, the GDR and the other allies, the fact remains that the aggressive forces of imperialism not only include war as an instrument of policy in their calculations but are busily preparing for it.

Hence their continuing endeavor to keep raising fresh obstacles on the path of detente. Hence their resistance to the efforts to add effective measures of military detente to the steps so far taken in political detente.

Maintaining and causing political tensions in the world is still an integral part of their aggressive strategy aimed at changing the global political and military balance of power--even though certain imperialist politicians and ideologists seek to conceal these facts, and, deliberately distort realities, wish to blame socialism for their dangerous brinkmanship on the edge of nuclear war.

Let the anticommunists of all shades continue their fabrications and persist in their wrathful clamor. They will not defeat the truth which emanates from the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

It remains a fact that it is the Soviet Union which, since its historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, has submitted hundreds of proposals to normalize international relations, to effect disarmament and to secure peace, while U.S. imperialism and its European allies has repeatedly dragged the world to the abyss of a third world war and by their unbridled arms race kept jeopardizing the successes of the detente so laboriously won. It remains a fact that in all these years neither the Soviet Union nor any of its allies has laid claim to even 1 square mile of foreign territory, whereas U.S. imperialism has encouraged its proxies in various parts of the world to seek annexations and is now looking for allies whose territorial claims total thousands of square miles.

Moreover, the United States keeps a quarter of its armed forces permanently stationed in hundreds of military bases around the Soviet Union and the community of socialist states, poised for combat, ready to launch at any time a surprise attack on socialism and thus secure its supremacy in the capitalist world. Since 1945 it has used its armed forces in dozens of wars and interventions against the forces of social progress and national liberation movements.

Whoever--in view of this state of affairs, in view of these undeniable historical facts and political realities in the world--accuses the Soviet Union or its allies of threatening world peace is guilty of deliberate lies and of undermining peace.

As far as we are concerned, in alliance with the Soviet Union we are immutably holding fast to the goal that links us with progressive and peace-loving mankind throughout the world. We shall do everything in our power and leave no chance unused to satisfy the peoples' longing for peace, halt the arms race, advance disarmament and improve the political climate of international relations. To cooperate wholeheartedly in this pursuit is our wish and desire. Thus, in the future, too, we will act in conformity with the significant historic lesson confirmed in the days of the Red October, in the liberation of the European peoples from fascism and in the years thereafter.

Freedom and peace have never been given to people but they always have had to be fought for bitterly and with sacrifices and to be defended stoutly with weapons in hand. Thus, even in the future we will provide the worker and peasant sons of our socialist republic with everything they need to protect safely and at all times the peaceful work of our working people, the lives of our women and mothers and the carefree laughter of our children.

We do this in conformity with our internationalist duty and responsibility for the freedom and peace of the peoples and for socialism. We act in the unshakable conviction that today, as in the future, peace in the world, the successful building of socialism and communism and the national and social liberation of the peoples can only be implemented in firm and indestructive alliance with the Soviet Union and its armed forces. (stormy applause)

In the name of the party of the workers class and of our state, in the name of the working people of our country, and in the name of the members of the armed forces, on this 34th anniversary of our people's liberation from fascism I wish to emphasize that solemn pledge formulated by Comrade Clara Zetkin:

"We shall not be missing when it is necssary, up to our last breath, to put everything we can, everything we are, at stake for the sake of peace, freedom and human happiness."

Long live the Soviet Union, the pioneer of progress and peace in the world! (strong applause)

May the friendship with the sons of the Red October live forever! (strong, prolonged applause, the participants rise from their seats).

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT PEREIRA

'Frank, Friendly' Talks

LD112120 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde and President of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, in the SED Central Committee's building on Thursday afternoon.

At the end of an extensive friendly talk on questions of international affairs and bilateral relations the official talks between Erich Honecker and Aristedes Pereira, also attended by other leading representatives of the two parties and states, began. Tonight Erich Honecker will give a dinner in honor of Aristedes Pereira.

During his friendly talk with Pereira, Erich Honecker declared that the GDR stands in unshakable solidarity at the side of the states which have achieved their national liberation and the peoples still fighting for their independence against colonial and racist oppression in southern Africa. He stressed the need for further strengthening the anti-imperialist cooperation of the socialist states and the independent states of Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Aristides Pereira expressed his thanks for his cordial reception in Berlin. His country highly appreciates the GDR's consistent socialist foreign policy. Aristides Pereira paid tribute to the solidarity and support which the GDR has for years extended to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands and to their efforts to build a new life.

During the frank and friendly talk both sides noted that their views on the fundamental questions of our time coincide.

Pereira Dinner Speech

LD112142 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1952 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner in Berlin on Thursday evening in honor of Secretary General of the African Independence Party and Guinea and Cape Verde President Aristides Pereira. In the course of the friendly gathering, which was attended by other representatives from both sides, the two statesmen paid tribute to the anti-imperialist cooperation between the peoples of the GDR and the Cape Verde islands for peace and social progress, which has lasted nearly two decades.

Pereira began his toast by paying tribute to the continuity of the GDR's political support for his country. In the person of Erich Honecker he extended a most cordial and fraternal greeting to a people "which has set an important milestone in the advance toward peace in Europe and the world and has thereby made a valuable contribution to the establishment of just, equal conditions on the basis of mutual respect between peoples and nations."

The good relations between the GDR and the Cape Verde Islands are the "logical consequence of the leading role which the socialist camp has at all times played during the struggle for national liberation, both as a source of ideological inspiration as exemplified by the consistent defense of the interests of the popular masses, and as a base of the material support which was decisive for the start, development and victory of this struggle." The October Revolution and the emergence of the socialist camp resulted in the establishment of a new correlation of forces in the world and made possible the awakening of the oppressed peoples, Pereira said.

"Our position as a young, independent island state," Pereira said, "with limited natural resources, a geographical position in the south Atlantic, a crossing point of international shipping routes, means that we are predestined for a dialog of rapprochement between the Peoples and for the defense of international legality and ethics." His country has always tried to defend the principles of respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity, equality and mutual advantage, of nonaggression and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states, of self-determination and independence of the peoples and of peaceful coexistence.

The Cape Verde islands condemn without reservation Pretoria's apartheid policy. It supports the just struggle of SWAPO to achieve independence and the UN secretary general's plan for elections in Namibia. Pereira condemned in this connection the so-called internal solution.. "Concerning the Rhodesia question, the attitude of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands is revealed in the unconditional support for the armed liberation movement led by the Patriotic Front," he continued. In this case too attempts at an internal solution were condemned.

According to Pereira, the Cape Verde Islands supports the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence. It also supports the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Israel must withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967.

"The Republic of the Cape Verde Islands supports all initiatives which are directed at general and total disarmament and the strengthening of world peace," Pereira said. "We support consistently all proposals for nuclear disarmament, and the limitation and an eventual stop to the production of chemical and other mass destruction weapons."

The Cape Verde Islands believes that in the establishment of a new international economic order the existing one will have to be abolished and that all countries must take part as equal partners in solving the problems which confront mankind. "Technical progress must also enable the developing countries to utilize the achievements of science and technology."

Signing of Joint Declaration

LD112208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1629 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The official talks between the party and state delegations of the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands were brought to a successful conclusion in the GDR State Council building in Berlin on Friday afternoon. Erich Honecker and Aristides Pereira signed a "joint GDR-Republic of the Cape Verde Islands declaration," in which the two sides state their positions on international issues. In the document the two friendly countries reaffirm their intention of expanding and deepening cooperation in the interests of peace, international security and for the benefit of the peoples struggling for their national and social independence.

A protocol between the governments of the two states on cultural and scientific cooperation and an agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation were signed at the same time.

Erich Honecker and Aristides Pereira paid tribute to the successful conclusion of the talks. They noted with satisfaction that the visit by the party and state delegation of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, which is on friendly terms with the GDR, represents a high point in the longstanding friendly relations between the two parties and states. It will give a new impetus to their close anti-imperialist cooperation.

Aristides Pereira invited Erich Honecker to pay an official visit to the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Further GDR Aid

LD120526 East Berlin International Service in German 1156 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A friendly meeting took place on Friday morning between Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde and the president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, and Kurt Seibt, chairman of the GDR Solidarity Committee. Kurt Seibt presented Aristides Pereira with a document on a further consignment of solidarity goods by the GDR to the people of Cape Verde Islands totalling M2 million.

Aristides Pereira expressed his warm thanks for this further proof of the active solidarity of the GDR people toward the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

Visit to Machine Tool Combine

LD212206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The party and state delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde had a meeting of friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity with 2,000 workers and employees of the "7th October" machine tool combine in Berlin-Weissensee on Friday. Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, was given a tempestuous reception in this important enterprise for the GDR economy.

The participants in the meeting paid great attention to the statement by Aristides Pereira, saying that his people are determined to build a new society. "We say that our riches are our human beings, our people. Taking this as our starting point, we are firmly convinced that we too will achieve great successes, just as you have done here in the GDR."

Aristides Pereira familiarized himself during a tour of the building with the history of this socialist enterprise, formed 10 years ago, which, together with 19 other enterprises, forms the combine. From the former Nileswerke, which was almost toally destroyed in the war, and the later publicly owned enterprise for the construction of heavy-duty lathes, an efficient enterprise has grown up which produces 3,500 machine tools annually for turning, grinding and gearing processes. The goods produced include production lines, automation equipment, machine systems and numerically controlled and standardized machine tools, which are of tremendous significance for the further intensification of the GDR economy. A large proportion of the goods produced goes to numerous European countries and overseas.

Departure for Rostock

LD112210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, was officially seen off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in Berlin on Friday. Also present at the send-off of the distinguished visitor at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport, which was bedecked with the state flags of the two countries, were People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and other GDR public figures.

Aristides Pereira and the delegation which he is leading left for a stay in Rostock Bezirk, escorted by SED Politburo member Erich Mueckenberger.

Arrival in Rostock

LD112212 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1902 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Rostock--The party and state delegation from the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, led by Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, arrived in Rostock Bezirk on Friday evening.

The population welcomed the guests with flowers and applause at Heringsdorf Airport. First Secretary of Rostock SED Bezirk Executive Ernst Timm and Chairman of Rostock Bezirk Council Willi Marlow welcomed the delegation and wished them a pleasant stay.

Visit to Agricultural Installations

LD130700 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The party and state delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, led by Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands, went round various socialist agricultural installations in Rostock Bezirk on Saturday. Accompanied by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, they visited publicly owned estates for the production of plants and livestock, and amelioration projects and saw something of the harbor management.

Departure for Home

LD131130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0931 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Rostock--The party and state delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde--headed by Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, during a visit to the GDR People's Navy today inspected the Fiete-Schulze barracks in Rostock. The delegation, accompanied by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member, was (?welcomed) by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, chief of the People's Navy.

Konteradmiral Heinrich Jordt, chief of the Coastal Frontier Brigade, briefed the African officials about the People's Navy's tasks in safeguarding the 520-km coast of the German Democratic Republic. Aristides Pereira signed the Frontier Brigade's book of honor.

Erich Mueckenberger thanked the members of the Coastal Frontier Brigade for the hospitality they had shown to the representatives of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands. Adm Wilhelm Ehm gave the assurance that the GDR armed forces, as loyal allies of the national liberated states, would always fulfill their class duty and act in the spirit of the proletarian internationalism to which they are committed.

The party and state delegation of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands ended their visit to the GDR in the afternoon and left for home by air.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD131150 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] New steps for the consolidation of their relations have been agreed upon between the GDR and Libya in Tripoli, where the third meeting of the GDR-Libya Joint Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended yesterday with the signing of a protocol. The commission adopted substantive measures which promote extended cooperation in industry, transportation, agriculture, education and public health, and foreign trade. The delegations were headed by Otfried Steger, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Dr 'Umar Ahmad al-Maqsi, the Libyan secretary of light industry. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the successful development of the bilateral relations. They made a point of paying tribute to the friendship visit by the GDR party and state delegation, headed by Erich Honecker, to Libya.

AXEN MEETS WITH MARCHAIS IN PARIS

LD111747 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1454 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris--The secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], Georges Marchais, on Friday received the SED Central Committee delegation led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Hermann Axen handed over a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee to the 23d PCF congress and a gift of a bronze relief depicting the first party chairman of the SED and first president of the GDR, Wilhelm Pieck.

Hermann Axen passed on best wishes from Erich Honecker to Georges Marchais personally, which the latter cordially reciprocated, together with best wishes for the SED and the GDR people, who are now approaching their 30th anniversary. The discussion took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, which reaffirmed the traditional fighting alliance between the two parties.

HONECKER SENDS MESSAGE TO UNCTAD PRESIDENT

LD080748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] A message addressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED control committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, to Carlos P. Romulo, the president of the fifth meeting of the UNCTAD conference, which opened in Manila today, says that the GDR supports the development of mutually advantageous international economic relations on equal terms. The GDR supports "all efforts to eliminate neocolonialist exploitation, to insure the unrestricted sovereignty of states over their natural wealth and to abolish any discrimination in international trade. Good sense calls for the implementation of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States." Trade and development can thrive only in peace. The GDR is working actively for detente and real measures to stop the arms race and disarmament.

The message concludes by expressing the conviction that the fifth meeting on the UNCTAD conference would help to normalize international life and reorganize international economic relations on democratic lines.

PROTEST MADE TO WEST BERLIN AUTHORITIES OVER 'PROVOCATIVE ATTACK'

LD271837 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1735 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In the late evening of 22 April 1979 several persons carried out a provocative attack against the GDR state border in the region of the Berlin-Mitte city borough, not far from the GDR border crossing point of Heinrich-Heine-Strasse. The culprits threw nine Molotov cocktails into the territory of the GDR capital, Berlin.

The GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested to the competent authorities in Berlin (West) on 27 April 1979 against such repeated border violations and attacks along the same section of the border and emphatically demanded that they see to it that such incidents do not occur in future. The GDR public prosecutor has instituted investigatory proceedings.

SECURITY FORCES DETAIN WEST GERMAN 'SPY'

LD112257 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1729 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 8 May the GDR security organs detained Kurt SP [as received], an FRG citizen who has been acting as a spy for the FRG's federal intelligence service (BND) for many years. The agent was used for espionage activities against the GDR by a branch of the BND which was illegally set up in West Berlin. He systematically abused the GDR's generous provisions for transit, entry and visiting for citizens of the FRG and West Berlin to spy out the military potential of the National People's Army and the Soviet Army, the GDR transport system and the checking and clearance system at the GDR border crossing points. Investigatory proceedings have been started and an arrest warrant issued.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR AIR SPACE VIOLATION

AU111204 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 7 May 1979 an FRG glider violated GDR airspace. It is thanks to the circumspect attitude of the GDR forces responsible for protecting the airspace that this violation did not result in a serious incident.

After the glider had landed its pilot, Carola Obladen, an FRG citizen, was detained and taken to the appropriate GDR organs for a clarification of the causes that led to the violation of GDR airspace.

SECURITY ORGANS ARREST 'DAWID GANG COURIER'

AU021452 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Courier of Criminal Dawid Gang Apprehended"]

[Text] GDR security apprehended (West) Berlin resident Peter Adolph redhanded at the GDR Berlin-Friedrichstrasse railroad station border crossing point and took him into custody.

As an agent of the criminal Dawid gang, Adolph repeatedly abused the generous entry regulations for (West) Berlin residents into the GDR capital to organize and prepare subversive attacks on the transit agreement.

Investigation proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant issued.

COURT SENTENCES 'MIERENDORFF GANG' MEMBERS TO PRISON

AU021345 East Berlin NEUEUS DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Berlin ADN dispatch: "More Verdicts on Mierendorff Gang Members"]

[Text] On 26 April 1979 the Potsdam Bezirk court sentenced Edgar Land and Lothar Spohn from Esslingen (FRG), agents of the secret-service controlled Mierendorff gang, to 7 years and 5 years 6 months imprisonment respectively for crimes organized in a gang-like manner under Section 105 of the Penal Code, combined with abuse of the transit agreement.

On Kay Mierendorff's orders both were recruited by his West Berlin agency leader Vainbergs, who has a previous court record for these crimes against the GDR. As escort drivers they deliberately abused the provisions of the transit agreement and the rules governing the entry of FRG citizens into the GDR.

At the main hearing it was proved that from his new residence in Bad Toelz, in the FRG's Bavaria, the secret service agent Mierendorff, in the guise of a boarding house manager, is trying to further camouflage the subversive attacks on the transit agreement organized by him and that he is continuing to organize these crimes at a stepped up rate with the acquiescence of the FRG authorities. The automobiles used for the crime, an Opel Kadett with official license plate No. ES-JD 235 and a BMW 2002 with official license plate No. ES-UU 166, were impounded.

AUTHORITIES RETURN RUNAWAY CHILD TO WEST BERLIN

AU191453 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 17 April 1979 12-year-old Daniel Datta from West Berlin was returned to the competent organs of the Berlin (West) Senat. The boy had run away from his parents' home and was apprehended on 15 April 1979 on the D 354 transit train between the GDR border crossing points of Griebnitzsee and Gerstungen.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN MINISTERIAL OFFICIAL VISIT--Berlin--Possibilities of continued cooperation between the GDR and Algeria in light industry and other sectors were discussed during a 3-day visit by A. Khelef, secretary general in the Algerian Ministry of Light Industry, to the GDR. The visitor inspected several major GDR industrial complexes and had talks with leading representatives of GDR industry on the development of the trade and economic relations between the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1831 GMT 10 May 79 LD]

GDR WEEK IN COLOMBIA--On Monday [7 May] GDR Ambassador Walter Weber opened a "GDR Week" in the capital of Colombia's Antiquia Province, Medellin. The event was also attended by the provincial governor and the mayor of Medellin. Exhibitions and films will be displayed during the week and lectures on various aspects of the 30-year development of the GDR will be read. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 May 79 p 7 AU]

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS TARAKI ON REVOLUTION, NEIGHBORS

LD132311 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Interview conducted by correspondent Laszlo Benda with Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of Afghanistan. Date not given--recorded: Taraki's answers in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Question] The Kabul TIMES quoted you as saying that should there be no agricultural revolution in Afghanistan, then the political revolution could not be defended. What did you mean by this?

[Answer] I meant that the means of production in Afghanistan must be nationalized. If we do not do this, if we do not put an end to one man exploiting the other, we cannot build our society. Therefore, the agricultural revolution means that all production means--land ownership, gardens, (?capital) machinery--must gradually be taken by the state into the hands of all the people.

[Question] This concerns the internal defense of the revolution. Referring to the other side of the defense of the revolution, how would you characterize the relation of your country to all your neighbors?

[Answer] We are striving to build good relations with all our neighbors. At the same time, our neighbors have other ideas about social (?systems) than we do. Our system is radically different from theirs. This is why some of our neighbors do not like us; I am thinking about our eastern and western neighbors. We are trying to make them not intervene in our domestic affairs because we will defend our revolution with all our means.

[Question] Would you deal in more detail with your current relations with Iran and Pakistan?

[Answer] We are trying to be friendly with them but they, however, want to topple our current government because they detest this government. This is what they are trying to do but we still want to establish better relations with them. This depends on them alone, not us. We do, however, demand one thing from them and that is not to send their men to Afghanistan to commit acts of sabotage or other criminal acts.

VISIT BY CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTRY DELEGATION

AU111152 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 May 79 p 9 AU

[MTI report: "Visit by a Delegation of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior to Hungary"]

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of Interior Andras Benkei, a delegation of the Cuban Ministry of the Interior led by Div Gen Sergio del Valle Jimenez, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and Minister of Interior of the Republic of Cuba, has visited Hungary for talks on cooperation between the two countries' organs for domestic affairs.

The delegation was received by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, police Maj Gen Janos Kamara, Interior Ministry secretary of state, and Jose Antonio Tabares Del Real, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Hungary, were present.

LAZAR, GASPAR RECEIVE LABOR CONFEDERATION OFFICIAL

LD112114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Jan Kulakowski, secretary general of the World Confederation of Labor, who arrived in Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council. Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, also took part in the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Afterwards the guest gave a talk at the Central School of Trade Unions on the activities of the World Confederation of Labor. This international organization encompasses primarily Christian trade unions.

Jan Kulakowski has concluded his talks in Budapest.

End of Talks

LD112116 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--Jan Kulakowski, general secretary of the World Labour Federation, visited on Thursday the Central School of Trade Unions where he got acquainted with the work being done in the school, with the training of trade union activists. For the students of the trade union school Jan Kulakowski made a lecture about activities of the World Labour Federation and about current issues of the international trade union movement.

The talks between Jan Kulakowski and Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, as well as other trade union leaders were continued and concluded on Thursday.

OVARI SPEAKS IN FRANCE ABOUT PCF'S MILITANT TACTICS

LD120340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the MSZMP headed by Miklos Ovari is attending the French Communist Party [PCF] Congress. The delegation visited St-Etienne, an industrial city in central France. Miklos Ovari was one of the speakers at a rally there and he pointed out that this congress has confirmed the conviction of the Hungarian communists that the French communists are determining their militant tactics and the means needed for them by taking into consideration the changing conditions of class struggle at home and abroad and the historic traditions of their people and nation.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER VISIT

LD111220 Budapest MTI in English 1052 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Tsvetkov left Hungary on Friday at the end of a visit here at the invitation of Hungarian Deputy External Affairs Minister Karoly Szarka.

During his stay here, Boris Tsvetkov conducted talks with Hungarian Deputy Foreign Ministers Janos Nagy and Istvan Roska, and with Janos Szitz, head of the International Economic Relations Secretariat. The Bulgarian deputy minister was received by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

VIETNAM YOUTH UNION DELEGATION OFFICIAL VISIT

Visit to Pharmaceutical Plant

LD112030 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Vietnamese Communist Youth Union has been on an official, friendly visit to our country since yesterday at the invitation of the KISZ Central Committee. The delegation is led by Dang Quoc Bao, member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Youth Union.

The members of the delegation visited the Kobanya Pharmaceutical works this afternoon, accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ Central Committee. In the course of the visit, they toured the modern injection plant of the enterprise and then met young people of Budapest, Kobanya and the factory at a friendship rally. The Vietnamese ambassador to Budapest was among those on the rostrum. Laszlo Marothy gave a speech, from which we present the following excerpts.

[Marothy--begin recording] When we express our solidarity on this occasion with the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, we raise our voices against the foreign policy of the Maoists. We condemn their policy because they act against the socialist countries and the forces of progress. They ally themselves with the most reactionary imperialist forces in order to achieve their goals. We profoundly condemn their attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Their foreign policy is far removed from the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism. It abandons class solidarity and proletarian (?internationalism).

We greatly respect the endeavors of our Vietnamese comrades aimed at a peaceful settlement of the relations between the Vietnamese Socialist Republic and China. The interests of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and of mankind demand that these serious and difficult negotiations should succeed.

Dear Vietnamese friends, in our country the slogan "We are with you, Vietnam" is still alive. We stand with the country which has suffered so much; we are with you, our comrades and friends. [applause] [end recording]

This was followed by a speech by First Secretary Dang Quoc Bao. He said, among other things:

[Dang--begin recording, in Vietnamese with Hungarian translation superimposed] The young people of Vietnam are eager to serve their country through their work; they are eager to learn, to equip themselves for life. Yet, because of the Chinese aggressors, this will have to wait for awhile yet, our young people have also taken the field against the expansionist Chinese aggressors. The solidarity of the socialist community, including the Hungarian people, and Hungarian youth, has made a considerable contribution to our victories. We feel this solidarity at this meeting. Also, we are determined to continue to be worthy of the trust of the progressive peoples and youth of the world. [applause] [end recording]

Nementh Reception

LD112032 Budapest MTI in English 1732 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--Karoly Nementh, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, today received the delegation of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union who are currently in Budapest under the leadership of Dang Quoc Bao, member of the VCP CC and first secretary of the youth union.

The meeting was attended also by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the KISZ CC.

WFDY Headquarters Visit

LD111420 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--The Vietnamese youth delegation, which is currently visiting Budapest under the leadership of Dang Quoc Bao, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, called at the headquarters of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on Friday. The visitors were received at the WFDY by Ernesto Attone, president of the International Organization, Miklos Barabas, general secretary, and Pham Van Chong, Vietnamese representative to the WFDY.

Dang Quoc Bao conducted talks with leaders of the world organization and then he visited the WFDY printing house. Later he addressed a festive session of the WFDY Bureau. On the occasion, President Ernesto Ottone presented a WFDY medal to Dang Quog Bao.

MTI Report on Activities

LD111416 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Budapest, May 10 (MTI)--The delegation of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Alliance, staying in Budapest under the leadership of the Dang Quoc Bao, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Alliance Central Committee, called on Thursday at the "Kossuth Lajos" Military Academy. Colonel Jaszlo Erdei, the academy's deputy commandant, briefed the guests about the training activities of the institute. Present at the visit was Major General Istvan Horvath, first deputy to the head of the Political Department at the Hungarian People's Army.

In the course of the day the Vietnamese guests visited the pharamaceutical factory at Kobanya, one of Budapest's workers' districts of long-standing traditions. They were accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Hungarian Young Communist League (KISZ) Central Committee, as well as by Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic in Budapest.

After being shown round the factory the guests attended the Hungarian-Vietnamese youth and friendship rally at the factory's culture centre. In his address to the rally Laszlo Marothy said among other things:

"The Hungarian people has provided extensive assistance for the fraternal Vietnamese people, and also the country's youth has taken its share of this support. In the devastating years of the war young Hungarians arranged a number of solidarity actions. The KISZ sent transportation means, pharmaceuticals, blood, bicycles and telecommunication equipment for Vietnam. The supplies also included war devices, transistor radios, railway carriages. Four years have passed since we dispatched from Hungary the first delivery of the installations for a vocation training school for 1,000 students. At present the prospective technicians are already learning in that school."

"After driving out the American aggressors we followed with pleasure the manner in which Vietnam's much-suffered but victorious people tackled the reconstruction of the country. But the peaceful period of building lasted for a short time", noted Laszlo Marothy and then he analysed in detail the strained situation in Southeast Asia that had developed in the wake of the doubtful political endeavors of China's leadership.

"The Chinese leadership, went on Laszlo Marothy, has recently manifested again its questionable political endeavours when it announced its intention not to extend the Chinese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance. It is our conviction that this policy does not serve the Chinese people's interests. We wish to the Chinese people prosperity and thriving of their country and that they attain all this while proceeding on the path of socialism and in fraternal alliance with the socialist countries."

In conclusion Laszlo Marothy outlined that the friendship between the Hungarian Young Communist League and the Communist Youth Alliance of young Vietnamese stemmed from the internationalist cooperation between the two countries' Marxist-Leninist parties, the HSWP and the Vietnamese Communist Party. "This friendship has developed in a joint struggle and shared work and this is the reason why it is indissoluble. . This determines the presence and promising future of our collaboration. Pursuing the principled policy of our parties we take a stand jointly at every forum of the world for our shared targets, for peace, against imperialism, colonization, and racial persecution," concluded the first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee.

Final Talks

LD131906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] The leaders of the Hungarian and Vietnamese Youth League held their final talks in Budapest this morning and signed a cooperation agreement. The KISZ and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League set as their aim to work jointly in ideological and political education, socialist construction and cooperation in the international field.

It is laid down among other things in the agreement: the whole of Hungary's people and youth sincerely support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and youth against the aggressive, expansionist and hegemonistic policy of the present Beijing leadership. They demand an end to aggression and that Vietnam's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity be respected.

The two organizations extend cooperation to the cultural field as well. They will examine the possibility of exchanging artistes groups as well as organizing film and music sessions. They aim to develop cultural cooperation and to support the cooperation of the magazines MAGYAR IFJUSAG and TIEN PHONG, the publishers of juvenile periodicals, the editorial offices youth programs on radio and television. The two youth leagues attach great significance to the exchange of delegations on study tours to gain concrete experience in industry, agriculture and other fields of the economy.

In the international field both youth leagues aim at further strengthening the influence of the WFDY and the International Union of Students and at fostering of the traditions of the World Youth Festival Movement.

After the closing talks the agreement was signed by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Politburo member and first secretary of Kisz Central Committee, and Dang Quoc Bao, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee member and first secretary of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League. Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador of the SRV, was present at the signing. A joint communique on the talks has been approved.

Press Conference

LD131907 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--After signing a cooperation agreement and a joint communique, Dang Quoc Bao and the members of the Vietnamese delegation met newsmen at a press conference.

wherever we have been in Hungary, all of us have been impressed by the signs revealing fraternal friendship towards the Vietnamese people--said by way of introduction the first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Federation Central Committee. Outlining the events of the Chinese aggression in February Dang Quoc Bao condemned the expansionist and superpower hegemonist endeavours of the Beijing leadership. Young Vietnamese had to face a battle again to protect their country and they contributed by their courage and self-sacrificing firmness to winning a glorious victory over the Chinese aggressors, he said.

Dang Quoc Bao then underlined that Vietnamese Youth has the ardent wish of peace and the preservation of the traditional friendship with the Chinese people. Vietnam's youth and people wish to settle the conflicts by negotiations--noted the first secretary--as well as to restore normal relations between the two countries, but in case of need we are prepared to defend our country, and our strength is multiplied by the support of the world's progressive forces.

He then declared: In its just struggle Vietnam's youth is proud of knowing the constant back-up by its most sincere comrades and friends, amongst them the young Hungarians. Our delegation's visit to Hungary has been concluded successfully. The joint communique and the cooperation agreement, which we have signed today, open up a new stage for advancing the fraternal friendship and extensive cooperation between the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Alliance and the Hungarian Young Communist League, said in conclusion Dang Quoc Bao.

Dang Quoc Bao Interview

LD132305 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Gyorgy Balo's interview with Dang Quoc Bao, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee member, first secretary of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League and head of the Vietnamese Youth League Delegation which visited Hungary--recorded: Dang in Vietnamese fading into Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] I put the question to you as a member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee. Our viewers pay much attention to the Vietnamese-Chinese conflict. We know that viewpoints at the negotiations differ quite a lot. Can you envisage a possibility for some sort of a mutual compromise?

[Answer] The Vietnamese people wish nothing but peace, so that we may be able to concentrate our strength on building our homeland, to heal the wounds of the war and to build our future. We are willing to discuss all the issues with the Chinese, and we are doing all we can to prevent the outbreak of a new war, but this is not an easy matter. We can only solve it if the Chinese renounce the violation of our independence. We can only solve our debated issues if the Chinese are willing to compromise.

[Question] Our views are acquainted with the military facts but we know less of the economic losses sustained by Vietnam as a consequence of the Chinese attack.

[Answer] Our losses are very, very grave. Everywhere the Chinese soldiers went they destroyed roads and establishments. In the border region they annihilated the material foundations of the everyday life of our people. They rendered useless altogether 21 industrial establishments and mines. The ratio of destruction by the Chinese aggressors was higher than the B-52 bombings earlier.

[Question] It is generally accepted that Vietnam is in a difficult economic situation. Economic tasks are just as important as defense. What can the 13 million members of our youth organization do for Vietnam's economy?

[Answer] Our economic situation is indeed difficult. After we liberated our homeland, the Chinese strove to impede our economic building work. This also caused many difficulties. The young work in many areas of Vietnamese economic life. The most important task is to improve the agricultural situations and to solve the food supply problems. Millions of our youngsters take part in building various water management establishments and in ameliorating the fertilizer supply situation. Millions are working to make new production units operational. Our primary objective is to insure the production of rice and other basic foodstuffs.

We also have significant tasks in industry. We concentrate the efforts of our youth not to suffer from raw material shortages. [sentence as heard] We must see that efforts to increase productivity and decrease current difficulties will be successful.

[Question] Until 1975 the youth in the north and south were educated in a very different spirit. Are Vietnamese youths today united?

[Answer] I believe that Vietnamese youth are educated in the same spirit in the North and the South, and that this is the spirit of love for our independence. This is our common future. We must create a society in which we may be victorious over all damaging, paralyzing effects of the past. We would like to insure work for everyone and for everyone to be able to receive the fruits of this labor, so that there will be no exploitation. In the kind of society we would like the most important desire for man is to do more and more good for his fellow men.

Report on Departure

LD131908 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 12 (MTI)--The delegation of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Min Communist Youth Federation led by first secretary Dang Qyoc Bao left Hungary on Saturday.

They were seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Young Communist League CC. Present was also Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador in Budapest of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN BORDER GROUP MEETS

LD112132 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 11 (MTI)--The Austrian-Hungarian committee surveying events at the border held its 27th meeting in Budapest between May 8 and 11. The members of the committee were received by Janos Nagy, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister.

HUNGARIAN-U.S. AGREEMENT ON PARCEL POST

LD121042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] An agreement has been concluded on parcel post between Hungary and the United States of America. The agreement was signed in Washington by Dezsoe Horn, director of the Postal Affairs Main Directorate, and his host, William Bolger, U.S. postmaster general.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON TODOROV'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

Report on Communique

AU081850 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (BTA)--The chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov, paid a friendly and businesslike visit to Hungary on May 7 and 8 at the invitation of the chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mr Gyorgy Lazar.

The president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mr Pal Losonczi, received and held a conservation with the Bulgarian premier. Mr Stanko Todorov met and and a conversation also with Mr Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist People's Party.

Mr Todorov and Mr Lazar briefed each other on the topical questions of the building up of socialism in the two countries and reviewed the state of Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation. They noted that the links between the two socialist countries are developing successfully in all spheres of life and declared themselves in favour of the further expansion of economic cooperation, production specialization and cooperation.

The two prime ministers gave a high appraisal to the work of the economic bodies of the two countries for the expansion of their ties. They paid special attention to the multilateral development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Hungary and Bulgaria in the period up to 1990.

The leaders of the two governments pointed out that the countries are interested in the fulfillment of the complex programme for the further deepening and improvement of cooperation and development of socialist economic integration between the CEMA member-countries.

The chairmen of the ministerial councils of Bulgaria and Hungary exchanged views also on some topical problems of the international situation and noted with satisfaction the complete unity of the stands.

The talks passed off in a cordial comradely atmosphere, in a spirit of mutual striving to deepen the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples.

The chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov, invited the chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mr Gyorgy Lazar, to pay a friendly and business visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Exchange of Toasts

AU080930 Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 8 [words indistinct] "sure that your present visit and the fruitful exchange of views on matters of common interest, are a new step forward in the traditional fraternal cooperation between Hungary and Bulgaria. They are to further strengthen the relations of friendship between our peoples building up socialism", said Mr Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister of Hungary in his toast speech at the dinner he have for his guest Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria.

Speaking about the great possibilities for furthering the economic cooperation between the two countries and more precisely for long-term, planned [word indistinct] of joint production and specialization, Mr Lazar said that speeding up progress in that sphere thoroughly corresponded to the interests of both Bulgaria and Hungary and contributed effectively to the attainment of the common goal--the complex socialist economic integration programme.

"In the promotion of our relations, factors of prime importance are the friendship of our peoples with the Soviet Union, our active membership of the Warsaw Treaty, and our marching in serried ranks with all the countries of the socialist community, (?our helping) each other. I am glad I can say that our views on basic international issues are fully identical," said the leader of the Hungarian Government.

Further on he stressed that the safeguarding of peace and detente required from the socialist community to steadily strengthen their unity and solidarity, to further coordinate their international (?activity), and this is of particular significance today when the extremist imperialist circles have renewed their attempts at stepping up the arms race, when they are erecting new obstacles to detente", Mr Lazar said.

Expressing his satisfaction that at the present meeting the two countries' unanimity and unity of action on all matters discussed were reaffirmed once again, Mr Stanko Todorov said: "One can judge the scope, extent and prospects with which the parties and governments of Bulgaria and Hungary are working by the attention we pay to the basic guidelines for further development of the economic, scientific and technological cooperation in the period up to 1990. We stated with satisfaction that considerable advance has been made in this sphere".

He stressed that the deepening and expansion of Bulgaro-Hungarian economic ties proves the scope of the socialist economic integration.

Stressing the importance Bulgaria attaches to friendship with the USSR, Mr Stanko Todorov added that the recent Soviet-Bulgarian space flight is a thrilling example of this fraternity cemented with blood. "Our country is committed to her duties within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and regards the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as unflagging" said he.

The head of the Bulgarian Government went on to express further the constructive and consistent policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans.

He also noted in his toast that Bulgaria resolutely condemns the Chinese aggression against the much suffered, heroic Vietnamese people, the hegemonic course of the present Chinese leadership, and supports the new constructive proposals of Vietnam at the Sino-Vietnamese talks.

Denouncing the separatist Israeli-Egyptian Treaty, Mr Todorov spoke in support of the just struggle of the people of Palestine, for the integral and total settling of the Middle East issue, the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan and the toppling of the monarchist regime in Iran. We denounce the imperialist provocations in that part of the world", underlined Mr Todorov.

Report on Departure

LD081832 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--Bulgarian Prime Minister Stanko Todorov, who paid a brief visit to Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian colleague Gyorgy Lazar, left Budapest Tuesday afternoon.

The Bulgarian head of government was accompanied by Andrey Lukanov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy of the foreign minister, Marko Markov, cabinet chief of the Council of Ministers, Nayden Naydenov, deputy chairman of the National Plan Committee, and Kirustu Popov, deputy foreign trade minister.

At the Ferihegy Airport the guests were seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Pal Racz, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, Jozsef Varga, head of the Council of Ministers' Secretariat, Laszlo Horvath, deputy head of the National Planning Office, Jeno Tordai, deputy foreign trade minister, and several outstanding persons of the Hungarian life.

SARLOS RECEIVE SOVIET PEACE DELEGATION

LD111740 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Istvan Sarlos has received the delegation of the Soviet Peace Movement which is in our country at the invitation of the National Peace Council. The secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front briefed the Soviet delegation, led by academician Vernov, on the work and achievements of the movement.

WOJTASZEK HOLDS TALKS WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S VRHOVEC, HODZA

LD121020 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May, PAP--The talks between Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and Federal Secretary for Foreign Policy Josip Vrhovec ended here today.

In the course of 2-day talk the sides discussed questions of bilateral relations and international affairs.

Today international affairs were discussed. The sides stated uanimity of views on such (?basic) problems as those of consolidating peace, strengthening of the detente process, broadening of cooperation in Europe, as well as inviolability of frontiers in Europe. It was stated that detente in Europe promotes an improvement of the situation worldwide. The ministers emphasized the need to continue those processes.

When discussing European issues, both statesmen stressed the significance of the Helsinki Final Act and pointed to a necessity of its comprehensive implementation. The sides agreed upon views as to the need of constructive activity aimed at adequate preparation of the meeting in Madrid. They also emphasized the need of acting for the benefit of disarmament and halting the arms race.

The two ministers informed one another about their two countries' stand on the activity of the non-aligned states movement and on the situation in the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Tonight, Minister Wojtaszek was received by Vice-President of the Presidium of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza. Minister Wojtaszek conveyed greetings and best wishes from first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek, and chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski for chairman of the League of the Communists of Yugoslavia and the president of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito.

During the meeting, which was held in a cordial atmosphere, the sides emphasized with satisfaction that the cooperation between the two states continues to develop. They also touched upon certain international problems.

Fadilj Hodza cordially thanked for the help Poland extended to Yugoslavia after the tragic earthquake in Montenegro. He also asked Minister Wojtaszek to convey his greeting and best wishes from Josip Broz Tito to Edward Gierek and Henryk Jablonski.

BABIUCH, FRELEK MEET WITH SWEDISH COMMUNIST

LD122040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today met with Rolf Hagel, the chairman of the Workers Communist Party of Sweden, who is staying in Poland on a holiday, at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. Also held were talks with Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The meetings were attended by Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Department of the PZPR Central Committee. In the course of the talks the readiness to develop cooperation between the two parties was stressed. Current issues of international politics and the situation in the international workers' movement were also discussed, as well as the Polish-Swedish relations.

During his stay in Poland Rolf Hagel also visited Krakow where he met Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy Politburo member of the party Central Committee and the first secretary of the Krakow party Committee. Rolf Hagel also acquainted himself with activities of the voivodship party organization in Nowy Sacz and also paid tribute to the memory of the victims of Nazism at the former Hitlerite concentration camp in Brzezinka-Oswiecim.

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER ATTENDS NAVAL EXERCISES

LD120620 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 11 May, PAP--Implementing tasks set to strengthen defensive might of the socialist motherland in 1979, the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland, Polish Army soldiers are undergoing intensive training at testing grounds.

Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and minister of national defence, general of the Army, Wojciech Jaruzelski, observed exercises of units of the Polish Navy.

The exercises, conducted by Commander of the Navy Admiral Ludwik Janczyszyn, confirmed once more the high combat readiness of the Polish Navy.

Some stages of the exercises were watched also by members of the Sejm Committee for National Defence.

Present were representatives of the Soviet Baltic Fleet and of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of States-Members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, General of the Army Afanasij Tsczeglov.

KRUCZEK ADDRESSES TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

AU111536 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 10 May 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Wladyslaw Kruczek, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Trade Unions Central Council chairman, at the 9 May Eighth International Congress of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers Unions in Warsaw]

[Text] On behalf of the Trade Unions Central Council, all working people in Poland, and of myself I welcome you, dear participants in the International Conference of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers Unions.

AS THE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST INTERNATIONAL BRANCH ASSOCIATION, YOUR ASSOCIATION NUMBERS 55 MILLION MEMBERS IN 83 ORGANIZATIONS. IT CONTRIBUTES AN ENORMOUS PART TO THE CAUSE OF THE STRUGGLE FOR IMPROVING WORKING AND LIVING CONDITIONS, FOR TRADE UNION FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS, FOR PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. WE WOULD LIKE TO ASSURE YOU THAT YOUR ACTIVITY MEETS WITH OUR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND SUPPORT.

We are glad to be able to welcome your conference participants in People s Poland in the year of its 35th anniversary. We would like you to use the visit to our country to see Warsaw, Poland's capital city, restored from the ruins.

While commemorating the day of the victory over Hitlerite fascism, we pay today tribute to the memory of the victims of the greatest genocide in history, including that of 6 million dead Poles. For this reason we resolutely protect against war and regard the struggle for strengthening peace as the most important objective of the Polish trade union movement. Our anxieties have now been aroused by aggressive NATO circles seeking to undermine the policy of detente and to escalate the arms race. China has joined the forces of world reaction and imperialism. This has been manifested by the treacherous armed aggression against Socialist Vietnam. China bears also serious responsibility for the crimes of genocide in Cambodia. The policy pursued by the Egyptian leadership meets with disapproval on the part of progressive forces, and the separate treaty with Israel amounts to the sellout of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine.

MANKIND CONFRONTS THE URGENT NEED TO SETTLE A NUMBER OF UNIVERSAL PROBLEMS. THE OVERCOMING OF HUNGER, THE STRUGGLE AGAINST ILLITERACY AND THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT ARE TO BE LISTED AMONG THESE PROBLEMS. AT THE SAME TIME COMPARISON BETWEEN THE COSTS OF ARMAMENTS--400 BILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY--AND THE OUTLAYS NECESSARY TO MEET THE BASIC NEEDS OF MANKIND IS DRAMATICALLY ELOQUENT. IN THIS CONTEXT WE REGARD THE STRUGGLE FOR CHECKING THE ARMS RACE AND FOR DISARMAMENT AS A BASIC CONDITION FOR INSURING THE BASIC INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE AND FOR OVERCOMING UNDERDEVELOPMENT.

Along with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, we shall consistently strive for the complete settlement of these problems.

The economic crisis in the capitalist world adversely affects the situation of the working people. Trade unions, with growing frequency, are confronting capital in trying to shift the responsibility for the economic troubles onto the shoulders of the working people.

We would like you to use this congress as a chance to see our achievements and problems and the role played by trade unions in the construction of socialism in Poland.

Certainly, you will be particularly interested in the situation of the working people engaged in Polish agriculture and forestry. Through their participation in workers' self-government, they have become the country's joint masters. They benefit from extensive social services, free medical services, insurance, allowances and pensions, free education, children's welfare and cultural services. The socialist state recently has manifested its solicitude while providing all private farmers with free medical services, universal old-age insurance and other services.

Notwithstanding the undeniable achievements, there are in our lives some spheres in which the working people's needs still have not been fully met. The main objective of the trade union movement in Poland is to serve the working people, to foster their material and cultural living standards and to promote man's all-round development.

POLISH TRADE UNIONS, INCLUDING BRANCH ORGANIZATIONS BELONGING TO YOUR ASSOCIATION, PURSUED AND PURSUE THE FRANK POLICY OF UNITY, BECAUSE WE PROCEED FROM THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE DEFENSE OF THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN GENERAL TERMS AND THE SOLICITUDE FOR IMPROVING THE WORKING PEOPLE'S LIVING AND WORKING CONDITIONS SHOULD UNITE US ALL AND SHOULD BE ABOVE THE THINGS DIVIDING US. It is our common cause to fight all the forms of exploitation, reaction, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, the policy of aggression and to fight for social justice and for a new, just economic system.

POLITBURO SESSION EXAMINES AGRICULTURE, CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

LD112327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] At a meeting today the Politburo PZPR Central Committee studied the assessment of state and development factors of the fodder economy with special emphasis on the situation in the voivodships of Gorzow, Pila, and Poznan. During the last few years the increase in the herds of farm animals has been faster than the development rate of fodder production. In this connection the share of purchased industrial feed compounds increased in the feeding of cattle and pigs. In all voivodships considerable reserves still exist in fodder production and economy. They concern chiefly the possibility of increasing grain production, including maize for grain, and intensifying the cultivation of fodder plants, and also of after-crops and insown plants, and raising the productivity of permanent pastures.

The voivodships of Gorzow, Pila, and Poznan have attained essential progress in developing and streamlining of the fodder economy, which has resulted in better and higher-than-national-average farm animals. The Politburo recommended the intensification in all voivodships of the cultivation of fodder plants and an accelerated development of grain and potato production. A further expansion of the production and improved conservation of silage is also indispensable, and so is the accumulation of necessary fodder reserves at farms. Actions aimed at spreading technological achievements in the feeding of farm animals and a reduction in consumption of feed concentrates, originating in large measure from imports, were recommended.

Next the Politburo studied the assessment of the implementation of the chemicalization program of the national economy in the years 1976-1980 and the program for further actions in this sphere. In the present decade there has been speedy development of chemical production, especially in the sphere of fertilizers, synthetic fibers, and many domestic chemical products. Further progress is expected next year because a large petrochemical complex in Plock and Wloclawek will begin operating. Nevertheless, demand for chemical products is not being fully satisfied. In the recent past there were shortages of such products as pharmaceuticals, paints and lacquers, tires, certain kinds of fertilizers, and other items.

The submitted program envisages the stepping up of the dynamics of the chemical industry's development in comparison with the other sectors of the economy. Basic trends of action will be: modernization of plants and increase in production potentials, and further development and expansion of cooperation and coordination of production within CEMA.

The Politburo drew attention to the need for speedy improvement in the quality of chemical products, especially those which have a long lasting exploitation, like tires, fibers, and similar articles. Expansion of the national base for the production of consumer materials, fixtures, apparatus, and machines for the chemical industry was also recommended.

GIEREK CHAIRS MEETING ON AGRICULTURE, TRANSPORTATION

LD112328 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] A conference was held in Warsaw today of first secretaries of voivodship PZPR committees and directors of departments at the Central Committee under the chairmanship of Edward Gierek, first secretary of PZPR Central Committee, with the participation of Central Committee secretaries and members of the secretariat.

The subject of the conference was assessment of party activities in the socioeconomic sector. Much attention was devoted to the situation in agriculture, and in particular to clearing the backlog in fieldwork caused by the difficult weather this spring. Indispensable steps aimed at the streamlining of the functioning of transportation, among other things through further expansion of the repair work of rail rolling and motor transport stock, were also discussed.

JAROSZEWICZ MEETS WITH METALLURGY WORKERS

LD112028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] In connection with Foundry Worker's Day this coming Sunday Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, met today with a group of representatives of 350,000 metallurgy workers. The meeting was attended by Jan Szydlak, Politburo member of PZPR Central Committee and deputy premier; Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Secretariat of PZPR Central Committee and director of the Department for Heavy Industry, Transport and Building of the PZPR Central Committee; and Franciszek Kaim, minister of metallurgy. The participants in the meeting reported to the premier the successful implementation of tasks set to the metallurgical industry, which implemented last year the assumptions of the national economic plan with a surplus. The tasks for March and April were also implemented with a surplus, which allows for the backlog caused by difficult winter conditions to be cleared. The metallurgical workers will make every effort in reply to Edward Gierek's appeal to make good the arrears.

Premier Jaroszewicz drew attention to the fact that the present modernization needs of our metallurgical industry require a speedy termination of initiated investments. He also asserted that much attention will be devoted to an improvement of the working, social and living conditions of the workforces in metallurgy. The premier conveyed to the metallurgical workers cordial greetings, best wishes for fruitful work, and prosperity in personal life on behalf of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the government.

BRIEFS

EXPORT OF POLISH SHIPS--PAP--Two contracts concluded recently by the Centromor for the delivery of ships to Sweden have again attracted the attention of the international shipping circles to the growing role of the Polish shipbuilding industry as an exporter. The contracts exchanged have also been noticed in the world because they imply a further expansion in the Polish export ability. The opinion that Polish dockyards are able to fill any order and that they are experts in the construction of the most complex ships has been confirmed once again in a very convincing manner. In 1978 Poland ranked third on the list of the world's exports of ships. Only Japan, which claims more than 46 percent of the world's exports of ships, is beyond any contest the biggest shipbuilder. Sweden is ahead of Poland. Closely following Poland are the FRG, Great Britain, Finland and the GDR. The Polish share in the world's export pool amounted to nearly 5 percent of the total tonnage. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDI in Polish 10 May 79 p 1 AU]

PRC VICE PREMIER STOPS IN BUCHAREST, MEETS OFFICIALS

AU131904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/5/1979--En route to Sweden, Geng Biao, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, head of a delegation of the People's Republic of China, made a stopover at the Otopeni Airport on Sunday afternoon.

The guest was welcomed by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P.; Nicolae Constantin, alternate member of Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister; by party and state activists.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the current preoccupations of the two parties and governments. The talks passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere characteristic of the good relations of friendship and close collaboration existing between the R.C.P. and the C.C.P., between the two countries and peoples, relations that are steadily developing on multiple planes in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT SPAIN 21-25 MAY

AU141236 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay a state visit to the Kingdom of Spain at the invitation of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia from 21-25 May 1979.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VISITS FOR TALKS

Ceausescu Meeting

AU121434 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Gaetano Stammati, Italian minister of foreign affairs, who is visiting our country.

The Italian minister expressed warm thanks for being received and expressed his government's desire to develop good relations with Romania, including in the economic field. During the meeting, the two sides noted with satisfaction the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Italy. At the same time, they stressed the broad opportunities that exist to develop and expand Romanian-Italian relations and especially to increase trade exchange, production sharing and cooperation in third markets to their mutual interests and the interest of the cause of cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

The two sides also stressed that the visit paid by the Italian minister to Romania is part and parcel of relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Italy and is designed to bring about intensified economic relations between the two countries.

The sides also discussed aspects of the international situation. In this context they stressed the need for broad cooperation among all states to expand and accelerate the world exchange of the peoples' material and cultural values and for establishing a new economic world order that will insure a more rapid progress for all states, especially for the less developed countries, and a world economic stability.

In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of the current Manila UNCTAD session. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Andrei Meeting

AU112048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/5/1979--On May 11, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, had an interview with Gaetano Stammati, minister of foreign trade of Italy, now on a visit to Romania.

The common wish was emphasized to further expand the Romanian-Italian relations on multiple planes.

The same day, the Italian minister had an interview with Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. They analyzed fresh possibilities of developing and diversifying the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Italy.

Finance Minister Meeting

AU121435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, this morning had a talk with Gaetano Stammati, Italian foreign trade minister, who is visiting our country.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed matters pertaining to further developing economic, financial and banking relations between Romania and Italy.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVED MEXICAN DEFENSE SECRETARY

AU111647 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Gen Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of national defense of the United Mexican States, who is on an official visit to our country.

The guest stated that he has the pleasant mission of extending warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness to the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania on behalf of the president of the United Mexican States, Jose Lopez Portillo.

President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and, in turn, conveyed warm greetings, together with best wishes to the president of the United Mexican States.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the good relations established between Romania and Mexico and noted that there are opportunities for further developing these relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples and of the cause of peace, understanding and international cooperation. In this context, the sides stressed that the visit the Mexican secretary of defense is paying to Romania is a contribution to a better mutual understanding and to deepening and diversifying Romanian-Mexican relations.

During the exchange of views on current international issues, the sides stressed the need to promote a new policy of peace, cooperation and understanding among all world nations.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU112047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/5/1979--A protocol on economic and technico-scientific collaboration over 1979-1980 between the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Industry and the Yugoslav Federal Committee of Agriculture, was signed in Bucharest, on May 11. The document stipulates cooperation actions for building farm units as well as units of processing products, and the collaboration in scientific research and technological know-how in agriculture and food industry.

PRESIDENTIAL DECREE INCREASES FOOD PRICES

AU131826 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/5/1979--In keeping with the provisions of the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan, which establishes that the index of the retail prices and tariffs should be of 105-106 per cent at the end of 1980 [as received], the prices of several foodstuffs will be raised with a view to making them profitable.

The prices to be raised will be those of some groups and sub-groups of products such as: canned vegetables and fruits, canned fish, some sweets, herbs, etc.

The retail prices of these groups and sub-groups of products will rise by 32.8 per cent on an average.

The rise stipulated by a presidential decree published today in Bucharest modifies by 0.3 per cent the index of the retail prices and tariffs for the population in 1979, further ensuring the stable character of the general price level.

The price rises stipulated by the decree do not affect the full implementation of the programme of raising the living standard of the population adopted by the national R.C.P. Conference which envisages a some 32 per cent rise in the real remuneration by the end of 1980.

Likewise, the changes in the prices will lead to the elimination of the losses registered with some products, stimulate the economic units to produce those products required by the population, their quality improving steadily, and will provide conditions for the application of the enterprises' self-administration and self-financing system.

REUTER: TITO TO VISIT LIBYA, ALGERIA, MALTA

WA121940 London REUTER in English 1833 GMT 12 May 79 WA

[Excerpt] Belgrade, May 12, REUTER--Yugoslavia President Tito plans to visit Libya, Algeria and Malta at the end of this month for talks on bilateral relations, the international situation and the nonaligned movement, informed sources said today. The tour, which still has to be announced officially, also may include a visit to Tunisia, the sources said.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON TITO'S USSR TRIP

LD111534 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1446 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the forthcoming visit by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito to the Soviet Union, interest in which was shown by Yugoslav and foreign journalists at today's regular press conference, the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated:

"Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic and the LCY, as announced, will pay a friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the middle of May at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The president will also have a short holiday in the USSR. On the occasion of this new meeting between President Tito and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a comprehensive exchange of views will be held on the further promotion of bilateral relations and on topical international issues.

"This visit takes place at a time of positive development of cooperation between the two countries in every sphere on the basis of the jointly established principled agreements. We expect a fruitful dialog on all issues of joint interest; a dialog which will also undoubtedly have a broader significance, as had all the earlier meetings between Presidents Tito and Brezhnev, for the discussion of international problems and the complex international situation and for the further development of friendly relations and the consolidation of mutual understanding and mutually advantageous cooperation."

TITO'S VISIT TO KUMROVEC, SLOVENIA REPORTED

LD112244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Kumrovec--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, arrived in Kumrovec this afternoon, where Kumrovec residents and many vacationers from all over Yugoslavia gave him a warm and affectionate welcome. Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, his wife Lidija Sentjurc, and France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the Slovene League of Communists, arrived with Comrade Tito.

President Tito was greeted in front of the Kumrovec villa by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the Croatian League of Communists; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Croatian League of Communists; Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Republican Conference of the Croatian SAWP; Col Gen Dusan Corkovic, commander of the Zagreb Military District; Zlatko Uzelac, republican secretary for internal affairs of Croatia; Vinko Brlek, president of the Assembly of the Communities of Zagreb Municipality; Ivica Kisak, president of the Klanjec Municipal Assembly; Stjepan Vrabec, president of the Conference of the League of Communists of the Communities of Zagreb Municipality; and Nikola Filko, secretary of the Municipal Committee of Klanjec League of Communists.

Before this, pupils at the Marshal Tito Primary School in Kumrovec presented President Tito with bouquets of flowers.

TITO'S 10-11 MAY ACTIVITIES IN ZAGREB REPORTED

Talks With Romania's Radulescu

LD111748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received this morning at the Zagorje villa Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council and member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and had a friendly conversation with him.

On the occasion, Vice President Radulescu conveyed to President Tito the condolences of President Ceausescu for the people who suffered in the catastrophic earthquake in the Montenegrin area.

Reference was also made to bilateral relations between the two neighboring countries, which were said to be developing successfully. A special incentive for this is provided by meetings between Presidents Tito and Ceausescu. Some topical international issues of joint interest were also discussed.

The meeting was also attended by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice chairman of the Federal Executive Council, and Berislav Badurina, chef du cabinet to the president of the republic. Nicolae Mihai, Romania's ambassador to the SFRY, also attended the talks.

Kraljevica Shipyard Delegation Meeting

LD112316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito this morning received a delegation from the Kraljevica shipyard in the Zagorje villa.

During the conversation President Tito showed interest in their present vessel construction program, their average income, the solving of accommodation problems and other topical questions of development, work and business activity.

Among other things, during the conversation Comrade Tito recalled the time when he worked in the Kraljevica shipyard in 1925 and 1926.

The reception was attended by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; and Berislav Badurina, chef du cabinet to the president of the republic.

Departure for Belgrade

LD121148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left Zagreb at about 1000 this morning.

There was a formal sendoff at the airport attended by Dr Vladimir Bakaric, Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc, Jure Bilic, Petar Flekovic, Marijan Cvetkovic, Milutin Baltic, Josip Vrhovec, Dr Dusan Dragosavac and other top leaders of Zagreb and Croatia.

President Tito was accompanied by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

As on all previous occasions, the inhabitants of the capital of Croatia were out on the streets to see and greet President Tito most warmly once again. Tens of thousands of citizens, young people and Pioneers cordially and enthusiastically greeted Comrade Tito on the whole route from the Zagorje villa to the airport.

Before Comrade Tito boarded the plane, Franka Perkovic and Dubravko Kucan, pupils of the Veljko Vlahovic school, presented him with flowers and wished him a good trip.

FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF SECURITY SERVICES MARKED

Dolanc, Ljubicic, Herljevic Meeting

LD112314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1543 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, together with their associates, visited Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, today on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the security service. They congratulated the federal secretary and his associates, as well as all members of the security organs and services, on the jubilee anniversary of their founding.

On this occasion Stane Dolanc and Nikola Ljubicic stressed that the service has achieved significant results in preventing and suppressing all forms of enemy and criminal activity. Together with the other factors of social self-protection, the service has made a significant contribution to making the security situation in the country very favorable. They paid tribute to the security service for the results achieved and wished it fresh successes in its continued activity.

Djuranovic Greetings

LD112315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1735 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today sent his congratulations to Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs, on the 35th anniversary of the security service.

Ljubicic, Army Security Representatives

LD112345 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the security organs and services, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today received in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense the representatives of the security service in the Yugoslav People's Army, who included Col Gen Brana Joksovic and Lt Col Gen Asim Hodzic.

Congratulating them on the anniversary, General Ljubicic emphasized in particular that these services have achieved notable results in their present work. The successes, which have contributed considerably to the successful functioning and development of the Yugoslav People's Army, the armed forces and our self-managing socialist community as a whole, obliges the security service in the army to pay full attention in the forthcoming period, too, to the successful performance of daily tasks.

Expressing thanks for the congratulations on behalf of the members of the security service, Gol Gen Brana Joksovic emphasized that in the future they would make every effort to successfully perform the tasks which the LCY, the supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, Josip Broz Tito, and the federal secretary for national defense set for them.

The reception in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense was attended by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Dane Cuic, chairman of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; and other associates of the federal secretary for national defense.

Greetings to Security Services

LD112356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0702 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has sent the following greetings on the occasion of 13th May--Security Day--to members of the security service and the military police of the Yugoslav People's Army:

This year's celebration of Security Day, 13 May, is taking place as part of the celebrations of the important jubilee, the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Yugoslav Communist Party-LCY, of the League of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia, and of the revolutionary trade unions; and in conditions of heightened struggle by our working class and all working people of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of Comrade Tito, for the further prosperity of our socialist, self-managing and nonalined community.

The security services, created during the revolution and reaching maturity with that revolution, are fulfilling their revolutionary tasks in protecting the heritage of the revolution and our further socialist and self-managing development. Functioning as an organ of the revolution and operating in order to realize the policy of the LCY, the members of the security services and of the military police have fulfilled and are continuing to fulfill their tasks with the full activity and support of other self-protection services of the armed forces and of the entire system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

I am convinced that, relying on the rich store of revolutionary experience, the high level of consciousness and persistence in the protection of the armed forces from external and internal enemies, you will continue to successfully and conscientiously fulfill those tasks put before you by the supreme commander of the armed forces and by the LCY. You will thereby, in cooperation with all other security and social self-protection services, make your full contribution to further strengthening the armed forces, the unity of our socialist, self-managing and nonalined community and to protecting its freedom and sovereignty.

I congratulate all members of the security services and military police on Security Day and wish them new successes in their future work.

Tito, Herljevic Meeting

LD112330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received in the Zagorje villa in Zagreb representatives of the security organs and services headed by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs.

The delegation included republican and provincial secretaries for internal affairs and officials of other security services and institutions. Also present in the delegation were representatives of the militia from all the socialist republics and provinces.

Franjo Herljevic greeted President Tito on behalf of all the members of the security services on the occasion of 13 May, stressing that this date in the development of self-management was becoming to an increasing extent a holiday for all the bearers of social self-protection. Having recalled that 35 years have elapsed since the founding of the security services and that during this entire period Tito's thoughts have been the guiding idea in the protection of the revolution's gains and the development of security and social self-protection, Franjo Herljevic said:

"You, Comrade Tito, have always shown concern for the living and working conditions of the members of the security services. This has always been an important stimulus to them in their new efforts to carry out the tasks set them. On behalf of all the members of the security services I would like to thank you most warmly on this occasion."

Federal Secretary Franjo Herljevic then informed President Tito about the work and results achieved in the past period, stressing that the security situation in our country was very good and that the security services were well trained for the execution of the tasks facing them.

Having expressed his thanks for the greetings and reports on the work of the services, Tito spoke about the important role played by the security organs and services, paying tribute to them at the same time for their successful prevention of hostile activity.

President Tito said that this work should be continued and the efforts of those who violate the constitution and laws and attempt to weaken our unity and threaten the successful development of our socialist self-management community should be nipped in the bud. The president of the republic went on to talk about the need to maintain our vigilance and the fact that the security service is today faced with particularly responsible tasks in view of the complex and difficult situation in the world. In this connection President Tito spoke about certain topical questions concerning international relations. Stressing in conclusion that in their work they will have his support in the future, too, President Tito wished all the members of the security organs and services great success in their work.

The reception was attended by: Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; and Berislav Badurina, chef du cabinet of the president of the republic.

President Tito then gave a lunch for his guests. Also present at the lunch were: Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency; and Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee.

Herljevic Interview

LD122028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 12 May 79 LD

["Franjo Herljevic Interview on the Occasion of Security Day"--TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--"The security service was created and developed during the revolution and was an integral part of all the social processes and revolutionary changes and is today an integral part of the system of the socialist self-management society and of social self-protection as our federative community's united security front of millions."

This was stated by Franjo Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs and member of the Federal Executive Council. On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the security service, he received TANJUG representatives Pero Ivacic, Mihailo Saranovic and Slavko Stanic and had a long conversation with them, answering several questions relating to the development and work of this service.

[Question] What forms of anti-Yugoslav activity are undertaken by enemy extremist emigre organizations and what kinds of actions do they undertake?

[Answer] In general, the basic orientations and essence of enemy activity by fascist organizations originating in Yugoslavia are well known to our public. The majority of their ranks are members of quisling groups and former bourgeois parties. With time, individuals joined them for various reasons, most often for crime, came into conflict with society and, because of this, left the country, becoming a tool in the hands of the most reactionary part of the counterrevolutionary forces which have never come to terms with the historic changes carried out in our country.

Conscious of their weakness, they based all of their activity against Socialist Yugoslavia during the whole period of postwar development on the limited cooperation and support offered to them by various reactionary forces and conservative circles in the world.

In spite of this, it must be said that during the last 2 years no emigre organization has managed to carry out a single terrorist act of sabotage in our country, although attempts and intensive preparations have been made to do so.

Also, the possibilities of carrying out other forms of subversive activities on our territory by emigre organizations have been limited considerably by the efficient work of social self-protection and the relevant organs and services. The reaction evoked by such attempts is best demonstrated by the fact that the majority of propaganda material discovered, often having been sent into the country by emigre organizations, is handed over to the competent organs by our citizens on their own initiative.

As a result of such limited opportunities for activity in the country, members of fascist emigre organizations carry out their anti-Yugoslav activity mainly abroad, attacking our diplomatic, consular and other representative offices and citizens and emigrants of Yugoslav origin. In applying the methods of the terrorist underworld, in the last 2 years they have killed six and wounded four of our citizens and carried out more than 60 other terrorist acts and anti-Yugoslav provocations abroad.

Unfortunately, in this period, too, cases of toleration of and offers of support to enemy emigre organizations have been registered. Among other things, this takes place through the participation of certain personalities at public gatherings of emigre organizations, the kindness of judges toward those committing criminal acts, toleration for anti-Yugoslav demonstrations, the permitting of anti-Yugoslav propaganda in public information media and so forth.

[Question] Do enemy emigre organizations also attack our workers who are temporarily employed abroad?

[Answer] Individual members of emigre organizations also undertake various crude measures against our citizens temporarily employed abroad. The work of the relevant services in protecting our citizens in those countries is still not adequate and they do not always act in good time.

Our workers are often exposed to various pressures and blackmail by fascist emigre individuals, groupings and organizations to join in their subversive and terrorist activity. According to our facts, out of the [number indistinct] million Yugoslav workers abroad, only an insignificant number have not managed to defend themselves against such pressures and from time to time join individual emigre demonstrations. The vast majority of our workers successfully resist such pressures through their regional associations, sports organizations or clubs. There are vast numbers of cases of group or individual displays of patriotism by these citizens.

As part of their anti-Yugoslav activities, individual emigre circles also try to create bases in the country. In this they look for support among individuals well known for their hostile tendencies, most often nationalists. The fact that in the course of last year only 14 people in the whole country were held to be criminally responsible as a result of such activity and connections with emigre organizations best illustrates the sporadic nature and insignificance of this phenomenon.

[Question] The 11th LCY Congress poses fresh tasks for our society in order to complement the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Is some kind of special activity to be expected in this direction?

[Answer] Above all, this is a long term task and it is being implemented successfully. The demands of the 11th LCY Congress to further perfect the management and coordination of all-people's defense and social self-protection on uniform foundations will soon have their certain solutions defined in a relevant law. Among other things, this, too, represents one of the significant steps in the practical complementing of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

Within the framework of this concept, as the basis, there is broad scope for its further theoretical and practical expansion, particularly in the direction of perfecting the existing and finding new forms of participation by the working people and citizens in implementing their rights and obligations. The essence of the further development of social self-protection lies in its becoming the property of all subjects of society and in its being, as Comrade Tito says, "implemented along with work and through work."

[Question] It is known that some forces in the world are not friendly toward us and that the stability of the nonalined and self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia bothers them. What are the ways in which these forces are trying to destabilize the situation in our country?

[Answer] Almost from the very beginning of new Yugoslavia, it has always been in the sphere of a "special" interest of the international public. Today these interests are not caused merely by the significant geostrategic position of our country but also increasingly so by its internal development and the role which it plays in the international community, in particular in the nonalined movement.

Consistent to the basic principles of its policy, Yugoslavia has for years been in the front ranks of the struggle for peace, peaceful cooperation and equitable democratic relations in the world. The contribution which our country makes in various forms to revolutionary and liberation movements is also a very pronounced one. Such a policy has contributed to the considerable increase in our country's prestige in the entire progressive world. However, it has also caused resistance by various reactionary forces to which this orientation represents a hindrance to the achievements of their more narrow, class or bloc interests. Therefore Yugoslavia has become the object of their frequent attacks which are being carried out in various ways and by a great variety of methods.

Within this context, as the basic aspects of such activity, various forms of espionage and intelligence activity are being applied; terrorism, enemy propaganda and other forms of present-day subversive activity calculated to undermine the basic values of our society and cause mistrust in the self-managing path of our development, foreign policy orientation and the LCY policy as a whole.

[Question] What is the context of the LCY organizations' work and to what extent does their activity contribute to the successful implementation of the functions of the internal affairs organs?

[Answer] Over 90 percent of the members of internal affairs organs in our country are members of the League of Communists. The activity of our organizations represents part of the total activity of all organized forces of our society aimed at the most consistent implementation of the 11th LCY Congress decisions.

In this of course, the communists in internal affairs organs are primarily committed to the most successful implementation of their basic tasks and social functions for the protection of the country's security and the combatting of any kind of enemy or criminal activity. In carrying out this orientation, they proceed from the basic attitude that the organs and security services represent part of the uniform system of social self-protection and their entire activity is in the function of implementing the policy of the League of Communists.

The League of Communists pays great attention to the development and promotion of various forms of ideopolitical activity of its members: to the socialization of security functions, to the promotion of its self-managing practice, to ideological and political education, the nurturing of the revolutionary personality of a communist, distribution according to the results of work, cadre policy, etc.

In recent years, with the aid of the League of Communists and other social services in all republic and provinces, the composition of the internal affairs organs has been regenerated to a greater extent. Young professional cadres are entering the service; cadres who, with the help of older and more experienced comrades, very quickly master even the most complex affairs. Thanks to the great interest of the younger cadres in the work of the security organs, the service has been able to carry out, within the framework of the well-known criteria of the cadre policy and within a relatively short period of time, a more complete renewal of its composition.

Security Training Center

LD112355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 11 May 79 LD

["On the Occasion of Security Day: Training for Special Tasks"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] [No dateline given] Our security services and organs are faced with and carry out tasks with the intelligence security systems of national and bloc organizations [as received] which have great experience, a large expert cadre and highly developed special technology. Extremist emigre organizations are also equipping themselves more and more with modern technology and means for subversive activity against our country. For this reason there can be no successful resistance to this kind of enemy if the direct organs of security are not scientifically, theoretically and practically trained to discern, uncover and identify the aims and methods of its operation.

In accordance with this demand, in our armed forces highly trained cadres of various skills are prepared for the needs of defense, security and self-protection. A few days ago we visited the armed forces security training center where these cadres are trained.

All our notions about how such an institution should look--camouflage, checks and so on--were dispelled at the very entrance of the beautifully decorated building surrounded by lawns and flowerbeds planted with roses. In our first contacts with the officers it was clear to us that the real value and importance of the center lay not in the buildings and means but the people who work here.

The basic task of our educational and scientific institution, Maj Gen Petar Dimitrijevic, head of the center, said at the start of our conversation, is to carry out the expert and specialist training of active and reserve cadres of all disciplines in the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense. The entire teaching and scientific-research work is based on the experience of the security organs and services from the national liberation struggle and the postwar construction of our armed forces, as well as the security services. With the application of the most modern methods, characteristic in that there are no boundaries between the theoretical and applied parts of the instruction, this center achieves good results in training. Of particular importance is the fact that all the participants in the teaching process are also researchers oriented toward the constant monitoring of practice. Our course notes, lecture rooms and laboratories, teaching programs and plans, Maj Gen Dimitrijevic said, are kept up to date by cadres which have gained rich experience in direct clashes with certain foreign intelligence services, hostile emigres and the class enemy.

The cadets at the center have at their disposal the most modern technical means both for training and for carrying out tasks in peace and war. In the enclosed firing range instruction is carried out with the use of the most modern means. The targets are moving pictures on a screen, to present a possible real situation. A film is projected and the marksman shoots at the moving pictures.

It is similar in the other lecture rooms and classrooms. In addition to the best possible technology, they also have highly qualified experts and experienced teachers here. Whoever gets through his training really becomes a specialist in a particular sphere. But the most important thing is that from this teaching and scientific army institution there emerge humane people with great moral and political qualities, capable and willing to carry out any task regar less of the difficulties and dangers.

Award to Army Security School

AU131940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 May 79 AU

[Mijusko Tomic report]

[Text] Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, as an envoy of Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and supreme commander, has awarded the Order of Merit for the People with a Golden Star to the Yugoslav People's Army Security School Center on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the security organs and services of Yugoslavia. Here is a report by Mijusko Tomic:

Presenting the medal awarded by the president of the republic, Col Gen Dzemil Sarac said that the Yugoslav People's Army Security School Center cultivates the traditions of the first intelligence, diversionary, counterespionage and reconnaissance courses of the national liberation struggle in which as early as 1942 cadres of the national liberation army of Yugoslavia were trained.

The courses of the national liberation struggle and the courses and schools of the immediate postwar years have grown into this scientific and training center which provides professional specialist training for all types of cadres in the fields of intelligence, reconnaissance, security, military police, diversionary tactics and other specialties to fulfill the requirements of our armed forces.

The League of Communists and Comrade Tito, General Sarac said, attach the greatest importance to the selection and ideopolitical and professional training of the cadres and to the professional services which have a prominent place in our society in the struggle against all the enemies who assault the security of Yugoslavia from abroad or in the country. According to Dzemil Sarac, we cannot precisely predict what may happen in the future in this part of Europe or anywhere else in the world that may sooner or later affect our security. We can assert, however, that all army personnel will under all conditions and at any price fulfill their tasks conscientiously and resolutely.

Maj Gen Petar Dimitrijevski, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army Security School Center, thanked the envoy of the president of the republic for the award. He pointed out that intelligence services are intensively examining the possibilities of infiltrating and influencing our various social communities, including our armed forces. They try more than ever to expand personal contacts with army personnel and other citizens, to instill doubts among them about our sociopolitical system and its development and, exploiting the lack of vigilance of individuals, to collect information about our country and its armed forces.

The development of all-people's defense, security, social self-protection and self-protection in the armed forces, Dimitrijevski stressed, has not only a mobilizing purpose but is the only alternative to the dangers threatening the security and defense of our country, and it is the source of internal firmness. Therefore, all-people's defense and social self-protection constitute lasting, all-embracing and organized self-protection activities for all of society.

Slovenia's Setinc Speech

LD120124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1725 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Maribor--In all the periods of our revolution the security service has been an organ of revolutionary struggle which the enemy has realized as the strike force of the people. This, among other things, was stressed by Franc Setinc, secretary of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, in his speech at the formal gathering held today in Maribor on the occasion of Security Day. Present at the gathering were: Mara Zlebnik, vice president of the republican Executive Council; Alojz Gijcic, executive secretary of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, and other guests.

Franc Setinc indicated the numerous successes achieved by the security service workers in the past and in the development of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The aim of social self-protection, said Setinc, is to insure the timely and effective reaction by every self-manager and citizen and their organizations so that, together with the state organs, they can counter any attempted attack on our community and, primarily, an attempted attack on our self-management rights and the material foundations of self-management. We are, therefore, also talking about defense against all forms of technocratic and bureaucratic arbitrariness, which constitutes a particular form of theft often much more dangerous than classical theft. There is still a lot of bad business conduct about, irrational use of social income and even dangerous squandering of social means.

In conclusion, Franc Setinc spoke about the tasks of the League of Communists in the further strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and certain other topical questions.

'FORCEFUL TREMOR' HITS SOUTHERN MONTENEGRO

LD120816 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Summary] We have just received the news that a forceful tremor, one of the most powerful since the catastrophic earthquake on 15 April, was felt in the southern part of Montenegro at about 0430 this morning. The tremor registered about 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale, as measured by the Titograd seismological station, and the epicenter was in the sea, at a distance of 40 km from Titograd. It is still not known whether further damage has been caused.

'Fresh Damage' in Kotor

LD121004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Summary] Kotor--Fresh damage has been caused in the municipality of Kotor as a result of an earthquake measuring 7 degrees on the Mercalli scale which occurred at 0420 this morning.

Evacuation in Budva

LD121404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1318 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Summary] Budva--This morning's very forceful tremor caused a disturbance among the inhabitants of Budva and some families left their homes and moved out of the town once again. Hardly anyone slept after 0430 and additional problems are being created by rain. Shelters are needed, since few people are prepared to spend the night indoors.

Damage to Cetinje Homes

LD121406 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Summary] Cetinje--The town of Cetinje was shaken by this morning's earthquake, which caused people to leave their homes at 0430. Damage is reported as having affected a large number of homes, as well as some hotels and other buildings. The water supply installation was damaged and there is no water in the town. Rock slides closed the road from Cetinje to Budva once again.

Further Tremors

AU121500 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 May 79 AU

[Text] Here is another news item which we have just received [from the Montenegro earthquake area]: At 1257 hours today a new earthquake of an intensity of 4.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale at its epicenter caused the Ulcinj inhabitants to leave their work areas and homes.

MORE ON POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Dinner for Wojtaszek

LD111022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2207 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his wife tonight gave a formal dinner in honor of Emil Wojtaszek, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Poland, and his wife. In addition to associates of the two ministers and officials who participated in the talks, the dinner was also attended by Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Stojan Matkaliev, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the SFRY Assembly; Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Executive Council; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary; Milenko Bojanic, director of the Crvena Zastava Institute; and other personalities.

During the dinner the two ministers exchanged toasts.

Final Round of Talks

LD112116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 11 (TANJUG)--The closing talks were held here today, in a very cordial atmosphere, between Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

This morning, the host and his guest devoted special attention to European security and cooperation. Both sides attach great importance to the implementation of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki conference Final Act. They assess the principles and provisions, that is, their implementation as the best way for cooperation in Europe.

Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Vrhovec pointed out the constant and fruitful cooperation of the European non-aligned and neutral countries which want comprehensively to contribute to consolidating constructive and general cooperation in Europe.

Both sides urged the continuity of the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be secured and set out the need to create conditions for this.

Both Yugoslavia and Poland attach great importance to the forthcoming European Conference Madrid meeting at which further steps are possible in promoting European security and cooperation.

Vrhovec and Wojtaszek reiterated their countries' interest in halting the armament race and adopting measures for true disarmament in Europe, which would doubtless be reflected in the overall situation and the process of relaxations of tensions in the world.

Vrhovec set forth the main directions of Yugoslavia's foreign policy within the non-aligned movement, setting out the importance of the movement as a major factor of peace, equality and cooperation in the world.

Wojtaszek spoke in detail about Poland's foreign policy and activity within the policy of the countries of the "socialist community."

An exhaustive exchange of views followed on the international situation and, specifically, the crisis situations in the Middle East, southern Africa and Southeast Asia.

In conclusion, both sides reasserted interest in further expanding friendly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland in the spirit of the accords between Presidents Tito and Gierek and the guidelines they have set and in the interest of strengthening peace, equal international cooperation and socialism.

Djuranovic, Wojtaszek Meeting

LD121440 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Titograd, May 12 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic received here today Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. During the ensuing, lengthy and friendly talk, Yugoslav-Polish relations were assessed as developing well in all fields. The high level attained in industrial cooperation between the two countries, it was set out, is a good basis for long-term economic cooperation in which both countries are interested.

The two sides especially underlined the importance of regular and as frequent as possible contacts and exchanges of views between representatives of the two countries, they pointed out the contribution made to the comprehensive development of bilateral cooperation by contacts and exchanges of views at the highest level, that is, between Presidents Tito and Gierek.

The Yugoslav premier acquainted the guest with the basic characteristics of Yugoslavia's internal political and economic situation. The international economic situation and efforts to establish the new international economic order were also discussed.

Premier Djuranovic also informed Minister Wojtaszek about the consequences of the April 15 catastrophic earthquake in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro and the efforts invested by the Yugoslav community to relieve the consequences. The Yugoslav premier thanked the government and people of Poland for their expressions of condolences, solidarity and efficient relief-aid for the earthquake-stricken areas.

After meeting with Premier Djuranovic, Minister Wojtaszek left for Zagreb, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

Wojtaszek Arrival in Zagreb

LD122336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1206 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek, who is on an official visit to our country, arrived this morning on an 1-day visit to the Croatian capital.

The distinguished guest was welcomed at Zagreb airport by Jaksa Petric, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and chairman of the republican Council for Relations with Foreign Countries [as received], and Ljubomir Majeric, president of the republican council for Relations With Foreign Countries and member of the Croatian Assembly's Executive Council.

On arrival in Zagreb the Polish foreign minister and those accompanying him visited the Institute for Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the Rebro Clinic.

Minister Wojtaszek was then received by Ivo Latin, president of the Zagreb town assembly. Then Jaksa Petric gave a luncheon at the Zagreb Intercontinental Hotel for the distinguished guest.

In the afternoon the Polish foreign minister will tour the cultural and historical sites of the Croatian capital. In the evening Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will give an informal dinner in his honor at the Hotel Esplanade.

Minister Wojtaszek will end his official visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow morning, when he will return to Warsaw from Zagreb.

Wojtaszek Statement to TANJUG

LD131030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, left Yugoslavia this morning, following an official visit to our country at the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

In a short statement to TANJUG, Minister Wojtaszek assessed his talks with his host, as well as with Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, as successful, adding that for the most part they had similar or identical stands on the problems discussed; particularly, he said, with regard to disarmament, the relaxation of tension, the implementation of the CSCE conclusions and preparations for the Madrid meeting of the CSCE.

Wojtaszek said that both sides expressed the desire to realize the conclusions arising from the talks between Comrades Tito and Gierek. Wojtaszek was seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other personalities, at Zagreb airport.

DORONJSKI DISCUSSES RECENT AFRICAN TOUR

LD122222 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1827 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 12 (TANJUG)--"We are very pleased with our visits to Mali, Togo and Benin because we have become convinced in our talks with the highest leaders of the three countries that our views and those of these friendly countries on many questions are identical or very close to each other," stated Presidency of Yugoslavia member Stevan Doronjski here today. Doronjski headed a Yugoslav state delegation which had visited the three countries.

Talks during the visits, Doronjski said, focused especially on topical questions of the policy of non-alignment and current activities of the movement, notably in the light of preparations for the forthcoming important meetings, above all, the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo and the sixth non-aligned summit.

"In the talks we agreed that action unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries should be further strengthened on the basis of reaffirming the fundamental principles of the policy of non-alignment--struggle for equitable international relations based on respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, settlement of disputes by peaceful means and the right to free and unhampered development of all peoples and countries," Doronjski stated. In particular, he said, the harmfulness of the attempts to divide the movement of non-aligned countries on ideological or any other grounds was pointed out.

The need for further joint activity aimed at dealing with conflicts between individual countries, and, especially, within the movement of non-alignment, was noted during the visits, Doronjski said.

Doronjski stated that special attention had been paid to the current situation within the movement of non-alignment, while noting that the movement must remain outside all influences which can divert it from its main line of activity, and that it cannot be a function of anyone's policy.

The countries visited by the Yugoslav delegation are highly interested in the establishment of a sound international economic order, which should introduce more equitable economic relations between the developed and developing countries, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia said.

He emphasized that interest had also been expressed in further expansion of Mali's, Togo's and Benin's bilateral relations with Yugoslavia.

U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

LD120634 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1745 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Bernard Rogers, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, left Yugoslavia today after an official and friendly visit to our country and to our armed forces. At the airport in Batajnica, the U.S. visitor was seen off by Col Gen Dusan Pekic, Lt Col Gen Rade Corak, Lt Col Gen Joze Jacic and by other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia, William Roche, U.S. defense attache, and Colonel S. Dotur, U.S. army attache, were also at the farewell ceremony.

GENERAL POTOCAR LEAVES FOR SWITZERLAND VISIT

LD141025 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0927 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 14, (TANJUG)--The chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Col Gen Stane Potocar, left today for an official and friendly visit to Switzerland at the invitation of General Sein, chief of staff of the Swiss Army.

While in Switzerland, Colonel General Potocar will visit some units and institutions of the armed forces of that friendly country and have talks with his hosts.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA

LD111540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's regular press conference, journalists wanted to know the comment of the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on the recent speech made by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at the Bulgarian National Assembly on Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations. The representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs replied:

"When relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are at stake, our attitudes are known. President Tito expressed them in his speeches in Skopje on 10 October 1978 and recently in connection with the 60th anniversary of the LCY and the Federation of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia."

"President Tito said on these occasions, among other things, that the SFRY had never had and does not have any territorial claims toward any of its neighbors, that there were no problems which could not be resolved with mutual good will and in line with the well-known principles of respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

"We are convinced, Ambassador Kalezic said, that the only path for a correct solution is the one in line with such a principled and constructive basis. Proceeding from this--in addition to our well-known initiatives--last year we proposed a meeting of members of the inner leaderships of the two countries with the aim of holding an exchange of views on the state and perspectives of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, a meeting which will soon take place."

Asked to comment on the coming to power of the Conservative Party led by Margaret Thatcher in Great Britain and how this change in government will reflect on Yugoslav-British relations, the representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs stated:

"Elections are an internal affair of a country and it is, therefore, not our practice to officially comment on them.

"We believe that the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain will continue [word indistinct]."

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU SESSION

ID112348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Asked by journalists what he could say about the ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo, whether the dates for holding the meeting had been agreed on, what issues will be discussed and also whether other nonalined countries which are not members of the Coordinating Bureau will take part in the meeting, Ambassador Mirko Kalezic said:

The ministerial meeting in Colombo will be held from 4 to 9 June this year. This is the regular annual meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the ministerial level which, as is customary, will discuss all significant issues of interest for the current activity of nonalined countries.

In view of the fact that this is the last such meeting before the sixth conference of nonalined countries, particular attention will be paid to the preparations for the forthcoming summit. The meeting, as all other meetings of the Coordinating Bureau, will be open to the participation by all nonalined countries. The Coordinating Bureau in New York has just adopted the decision that in the future all meetings of nonalined countries will be open to participation by observers and guests.

SFRY DELEGATION TO UNCTAD MEETING HAS NEW HEAD

LD122332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] Manila--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and head of the Yugoslav delegation at the fifth UNCTAD meeting, left Manila today. Following Ikonic's departure to return home, Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, stayed behind to take over the leadership of the Yugoslav delegation.

MEMBER OF SERBIAN COUNCIL DIES 13 MAY

LD131510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 13 May 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Momir Tomic, member of the Council of the Republic of Serbia, died in Belgrade today. He was 70 years old.